

I. S. M. A.  
No. 16

*U.S. Command and General Staff School,  
Fort Leavenworth. Library*  
**THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS**  
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas

10 April, 1925.

*Instructors' Summary of Military Articles  
January-March, 1925*

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THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS PRESS  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS  
2348—4-20-25—500

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1925



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## I. DIGEST OF SELECTED ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

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RAPPORT SUCCINCT SUR LES OPERATIONS DE LA 5E D. C. PENDANT LA PERIODE DU 26 MARS AU 1 ER AVRIL—RESUME DES OPERATIONS DE LA 56E D. I. DU 25 MARS AU 1ER AVRIL 1918—(BRIEF REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE 5TH CAVALRY DIVISION FOR THE PERIOD, 26 MARCH TO 1 APRIL, 1918—RESUME OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE 56TH INFANTRY DIVISION FOR THE PERIOD, 25 MARCH TO 1 APRIL, 1918)

(French Document.) By Gen. Demetz, Commd'g 56th Division (French). 14 pages, 10 maps. Instructors' File No. 920-G.

This is a copy of the original operations report (G-3 report) of a French division which was used in the operations of March, 1918, to stop the gap in the vicinity of Montdidier. It covers the period, 26 March to 1 April, 1918, from making contact with the advancing Germans northeast of Montdidier to the stabilization of the front southwest of Montdidier.

The 5th Cavalry Division, dismounted, preceded the 56th Division, and after making contact with the enemy, was supported by the 56th Division, to which the cavalry division was then attached.

Some of the details of interest are:

- Railroad and truck movements to debarkation points;
- Concentration after debarkation;
- Formation of advance guards;
- Advance, contact, and withdrawal to form nucleus of defensive line on orders of corps;
- Counterattacks to stop advance and to recover ground favorable for new front;
- Artillery support;
- Stabilization of the front;
- Width of front, about ten kilometers;
- Excellent sketches, giving position of infantry battalions at every stage of the operation.

It is of particular interest since the operations cover the stabilization of the Cantigny front, which the 1st U. S. Division later took over.

This article is of interest to all sections.

P. V. K.

#### WHAT INFLUENCE HAVE WOODED ZONES AND FORESTS ON MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS?

Translated at the G. S. S. from an editorial in *Wissen und Wehr*, September, 1924. 22 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 920-F.

A discussion of the influence of forests and woods on modern military operations: as a screen, as a defensive feature, and as an object of attack. Effect of large and small woods on the attack and the defense, methods of attack, and location and character of defensive lines in woods are discussed. Numerous historical examples from the War of 1870 and the World War are quoted.

The article is of value to all officers.

R. S. P.

#### LA D. C. A. DANS LA DIVISION LEGERE AUTOMOBILE—(THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE IN THE LIGHT MOTORIZED DIVISION)

By Maj. Meckler, French Army. *Revue d'Artillerie*, 15 Nov., 1924, p. 385. French text, 16½ pages. For translation, see Instructors' File No. 400-H.

This article is the work of G. Meckler, *Chef d'escadron d'artillerie*.

It covers the antiaircraft defense of a light motorized division, in movements on roads.

The light division is transported on some sixteen hundred motor vehicles, forming a column about twenty-two miles long.

The author discusses the advisability of assigning anti-aircraft defense units to the light motorized divisions, the types of weapons needed, kinds of carriages, control and employment of such units.

He concludes that each light motorized division should have antiaircraft units attached for the protection of the



division. These units should be composed of seventy-fives and machine guns of special design, all mounted on self-propelled vehicles and capable of firing at any angle and at any azimuth.

Protection to the division is furnished by establishing batteries at critical points until the bulk of the division is past, then moving to other critical points in advance of the division and re-establishing, etc.

The article refers to a study of the organization of the light motorized division, by General Boullaire, which appeared in the French Military Revue of April, May, and June, 1924.

The article is considered of general value.

F. G.

LA RECHERCHE DU RENSEIGNEMENT AVANT LA BATAILLE DU  
15 JUILLET 1918—(INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS PREVIOUS  
TO THE BATTLE OF JULY 15, 1918)

By Capt. Gauche, French Army. *La Revue d'Infanterie*, Dec., 1924, p. 805. 25 pages, 3 maps. For translation see Instructors' File No. 1410-N.

This study deals with the preparation by the French Fourth Army for the battle of July 18, 1918, from the standpoint of intelligence. The period covered is June 30, 1918, to July 15, 1918.

The work of the army intelligence was facilitated by three factors: study of the German Army and of the front over a period of three and a half years; study of the preparation and execution of the previous German offensives of 1918; and the general orientation which General Headquarters gave to the collection of information by establishing limits as to time and place within which the enemy might be expected to attack.

The following are of interest:

- (1) The instructions which the Fourth Army issued to corps and divisions, directing their attention to the character of information desired and the best sources to be used (G-2 Annex).

- (2) The establishment of hypotheses as to enemy intentions, and testing these hypotheses by collection of information.

- (3) Dependence upon prisoners as the principal source of information, with ground and aerial observation as a confirmatory source.

(4) The gradual building up of information from isolated facts obtained from prisoners.

(5) Methods of conducting interrogations of prisoners and of testing their statements.

(6) The precaution taken by the Germans to conceal their intentions; this had the result of depriving themselves of opportunities to get information.

(7) Morale was heightened by the knowledge throughout the army that the enemy's plans were known.

P. V. K.

#### MORALE IN WAR (THE ELEMENTS OF MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY)

By Maj. Taboureau, French Army. Translated at the G. S. S. from article in *Revue d'Infanterie*, July and Aug., 1924. 26 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1700-H.

This article points out how capable leaders have made use of psychology in handling men, and the dangers of attempting to copy their methods without understanding the fundamental laws of psychology. It then enumerates these laws and briefly indicates their special application to the military service.

The article is of general value to all officers.

P. V. K.

#### FIRE SUPERIORITY VERSUS SMOKE

By Major C. R. Alley and Major Leigh F. J. Zerbee, C. W. S., U. S. Army.

The idea appears to be more or less general that smoke interferes with fire superiority. It is the purpose of this article to examine into the subject and prove, if possible, that fire superiority may be obtained more easily by the aid of smoke, correctly used, than without.

Fire superiority consists in maintaining such a relation between the effect of our own fire and that of the hostile fire that the advance of our troops is made possible. It is made up of a great number of factors. Among them are leadership, determination, and morale, but the most prominent factor is hits per minute. Hits per minute is dependent on accuracy of fire and volume of fire. From time immemorial successful commanders have striven for fire superiority, principally

through an increase in hits per minute. The statement attributed to Napoleon "God is on the side which has the heaviest artillery," means simply that he saw the possibility of fire superiority by increasing the volume of fire. Forrest's formula for winning battles "Get there fustest with the mostest men" can be translated similarly, and the caution attributed to the American officer at Bunker Hill "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes," shows that the commander there appreciated the factor, accuracy, in obtaining fire superiority. May it not be that those who oppose the use of smoke on the ground that it interferes with fire superiority, consider that fire superiority depends solely on hits per minute? The effect of fire does depend on "hits per minute," and one factor which may be of importance in obtaining fire superiority is to make more hits per minute than the enemy does, since if other conditions are equal, this will probably permit an advance. But let us consider in detail the effect of variation of hits per minute on fire superiority.

Hits per minute = hits per shot  $\times$  shots per minute.

Hits per shot depends chiefly on accuracy, since unless fire is accurate, only chance hits are obtained and the effect of those is negligible. From this formula it is seen that anything which increases our own accuracy or volume of fire or decreases the accuracy or volume of hostile fire, tends respectively to increase our own hits per minute or to decrease enemy hits per minute. Either effect will have an important bearing on fire superiority. However, it is easily seen that it is possible to have fire superiority with very few hits per minute if some method is used to render the hostile fire inaccurate. Smoke offers one means for accomplishing this result.

Now, let us consider the effect of smoke on all factors. If smoke is placed between ourselves and the enemy, it will affect both alike, but it has been demonstrated that it is much easier to fire from outside of a smoke cloud on a target covered by smoke than it is to fire from within the cloud on a target outside. Smoke placed on the enemy, therefore, affects his accuracy much more than it affects our own.

Our own hits per minute reduce hostile hits per minute by reducing both his accuracy and volume, while smoke reduces

both our own and hostile accuracy without affecting volume. However, the effect on hostile accuracy is so much greater than on our own, that the product of the enemy's greatly reduced number of hits per shot and undiminished shots per minute with smoke, will be much less than the product of his slightly reduced number of hits per shot and slightly diminished shots per minute which might result from our own greater number of hits per minute obtained without the use of smoke.

Accuracy of fire depends upon the existence of a definite aiming point and an entrenched enemy does not offer a definite aiming point. The best an attacker can do ordinarily, is to fire at the place where he thinks the enemy is located. Smoke placed accurately on this sort of target by artillery or chemical troops really gives a better aiming point than the indefinite, camouflaged enemy position. But a moving skirmish line in the attack does offer a definite aiming point to an enemy on the defensive. Thus we see that smoke on the entrenched enemy and not on us (the attacker), in this particular case, actually increases our accuracy of fire.

The argument that the number of chance hits of an enemy shrouded in smoke, will be just as great as if there were no smoke is untenable, as it implies that the value of training in marksmanship, fire discipline, etc., is nullified under the excitement of battle.

Although it is believed that smoke, properly placed, will lower accuracy of fire of a first class enemy much more than our hits per minute, let us assume for the sake of argument that our smoke will lower his hits per minute only to the same extent as would our greater number of hits per minute. Still one thing is certain and that is our infantry will arrive within assaulting distance with more ammunition than if they had used this ammunition in maintaining fire superiority. This reduces the problem of ammunition supply.

Other things being equal, the rate of infantry advance against an enemy, shrouded in smoke, will be doubled due to its being no longer necessary for one-half of the infantry to halt and fire while the other half advances. This should reduce losses 50%, as our infantry is exposed to fire only half the time. Now assuming that in order to accomplish a certain result it is

necessary to place a certain number of men in assaulting position, we may start our attack with a smaller number of men at the jump-off, because there will be fewer casualties in gaining the assaulting position. This, taken with the ammunition saving, might be considered as a measure of value for smoke.

Tacticians seem to agree that in future wars, night attacks will be the rule and that they will be necessary due to the greater losses that are incurred in daytime precluding day attacks. Now a smoke screen placed on the enemy gives all the advantages of a night attack without its chief disadvantage—loss of direction.

To sum up:

(1) Opposition to the use of smoke, on the ground that it reduces fire superiority, is believed to be largely due to a lack of clear thinking. Smoke really tends to give fire superiority for the following reasons:

(a) Anything which increases our own accuracy or volume of fire, or decreases the accuracy or volume of hostile fire, tends respectively to increase our own hits per minute or to decrease enemy hits per minute, either of which tends toward our own superiority of fire.

(b) It is possible to have fire superiority with very few hits per minute if some method is used to render the hostile fire inaccurate. Smoke undoubtedly will do this when used so that it does not reduce the accuracy of our own fire to the same extent.

(c) In some cases, smoke on the enemy actually increases our fire superiority by lowering enemy hits per minute and increasing our own, since the enemy's accuracy is reduced and our own is increased, when the enemy is in smoke and we are not.

(2) The use of smoke reduces the problem of ammunition supply.

(3) Its use cuts down the number of casualties by having our troops under fire, while advancing, for only half the time. It thus permits an attack to be launched with few men on the line of departure.

(4) A smoke screen gives all the advantages of a night attack without its chief disadvantage—loss of direction.—  
(A reprint from *Chemical Warfare*, Feb. 15, 1925.)

#### SMOKE

During the progress of the last Line and Staff Course at the Chemical Warfare School, the class engaged in a practical exercise of rifle fire in smoke.

The results of this demonstration when studied, bear out the article in this issue by Majors C. R. Alley and L. F. J. Zerbe, C. W. S., and should furnish food for thought for the personnel of all branches and particularly that of the Infantry.

The data of the exercise follows:

Number of men firing.....	15
Range.....	300 yards
Target.....	"D"
Condition 1—5 rounds per man without smoke.	
Condition 2—5 rounds per man—smoke on the firing point.	
Condition 3—5 rounds per man—smoke on the target.	

#### BULL'S EYE HITS

Condition 1—22.  
Condition 2—1.  
Condition 3—8.

#### DEDUCTIONS

1st—The placing of smoke on the firing point reduced the efficiency to one twenty-second of that without smoke.

2d—The placing of smoke on the target reduced the efficiency to eight twenty-seconds of that without smoke.

3d—The efficiency in firing with smoke on the target is eight times that of the fire with smoke on the firing point.

Assuming then that the fire efficiency of two opposing forces was equal without smoke, one force by the use of smoke on the opposing position, while reducing its own efficiency to eight twenty-seconds of its former value, has reduced that of its opponents to one twenty-second and it now has an efficiency of eight to one over its opponents.

Figures for all hits support the above deductions though to a smaller degree.

Under condition 1, 65 hits with an average value of 3.9 were obtained. Under condition 2, 7 hits with an average value of 3.14 were obtained. Under condition 3, 41 hits with an average value of 3 were obtained.

Following the same line of reasoning it is found that deduction 3 shows the relative efficiency is approximately 5.—(Reprint from *Chemical Warfare*, Feb. 15, 1925.)



## II. DIGEST OF SELECTED BOOKS

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### WARFARE BY LAND AND SEA

By Eugene S. McCartney, University of Michigan. 200 pages. (Marshall Jones Co., Boston, 1923.) Library No. 356.1.

The author relates the advances made in the art of war by the Greeks and Romans in their conquests, records their contributions to tactics and strategy, and shows modern analogies to ancient situations. He discusses the development of organization and the evolution of tactics. Shock was first employed, then maneuver with fire and movement. Penetration was followed by envelopment and attacks in flank and rear. In 500 BC, the defense was superior to the offense. Skirmishers were used in 400 BC. Artillery (missile throwing weapons) was employed to support the attack and defense in open warfare, in sieges, in river crossings, and to prevent the organization of the ground.

The Greeks and Romans, at the height of their power, fully appreciated the different forms of attack, the use of reserves, use of mobility, employment of engineers in road and bridge building, the rapid shifting of forces from one front to another, the importance of the decisive elements of the terrain, concentration of force at the enemy's weakest point, the value of instruction and discipline, the military value of good roads, the mobilization of the industrial resources of the country, the importance of studying history, and realized the importance of and preached preparedness. Under Philip of Macedon, "War had become the business of the specialist." During the World War, the military forces returned to the ancient use of field fortifications, armor, tanks, listening devices, gas attack, smoke screen, meteorological service in war, and use of homing pigeons; even aviation had its prototype in moving towers for observation and the attack of the enemy from above. Xenophon is classed as a model in working up the morale of soldiers. Marshal Foch's instructions on morale strongly resemble those of Xenophon. The author concludes that the art of war was as

highly developed by the Greeks and Romans as it is today. He doubts that it has reached the same degree of perfection with modern explosives that it had prior to their invention. "The only battle of the World War in which an army was destroyed (Tannenberg) was won by tactics 2100 years old."

The text is well written, interesting, and can be read in a few hours. It calls attention to the cycles of development and practice of the art of war. The power of the defense in 500 BC and 1915 are remarkably similar. Might it be possible that the relative power of the offense and defense prior to and subsequent to 500 BC, with the principles of their conduct, contain a lesson for modern military students?

The text contains many historical examples of the development and application of the principles of war. It contains an extensive bibliography, which will assist any student in the study of the development and application of tactical principles by the ancients. For the above reasons, this book is believed to be of special interest to all students of the art of war.

L. G. B.

FRANCHISSEMENT DES FLEUVES EN PRESENCE DE L'ENNEMI—  
(RIVER CROSSINGS IN PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY)

By Robert Normand, Bvt. Col. of Engrs., French Army. French text, 258 pages. (*L. Fournier*, Paris, 1923.) Library No. 357.74. Translation made of Chapter XIV, Instructors' File No. 1490-P; Chapter XVI, Instructors' File No. 610-DDD; Chapter XIX, Instructors' File No. 550-T.

This book gives a detailed account of each of eighteen different river crossings in the face of the enemy, commencing with Massena's crossing of the Limmat in 1799 and including the passages of the Vistula, the Danube, the Duna, the Piave, and the Marne during the World War. Each account contains a full description of the material used and the tactics and technique of the operation, together with the conclusions drawn therefrom.

A final chapter sums up, in much detail, the lessons to be drawn as regards tactics, technical handling, and material. The principal points emphasized are: surprise, sufficiency of bridge material, preliminary training of both technical and combat troops, and preponderance of force.



The book is considered of general value to all officers concerned with the subject of river crossings, and of special value with respect to the historical examples contained therein.

R. S. P.

TAKTIK IN AUFGABEN UND LOESUNGEN—(TACTICS—PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS)

By Captain v. der Leyen, German Army. German text, 138 pages, 1 map. (Charlottenburg; *Offene Worte*, 1925.) Library No. 357.

This volume contains ten division problems, each including a general and special situation, several requirements, an approved solution, and a discussion. The problems are intended as an introduction to logistics. For this reason, the discussions, besides treating the tactical solutions and the indispensable ground work, are devoted principally to logistics. In order to avoid confusion on the part of the beginner in this subject, it is assumed that the troops are fully equipped or that their losses have not yet been determined, since the replacement of equipment requires separate annexes to the division order. For the sake of brevity, the special annexes to division orders have been confined to those pertaining to supply, omitting the details of reconnaissance, exploration, antiaircraft protection, and of communication between headquarters and troops. Organization charts and tables showing composition, strength, and march depths of the units employed in these problems are appended.

The following is a synopsis of the problems:

SITUATION No. 1:—A Cavalry Division, on reconnaissance duty in front of an army, has come to a standstill. A radio message from Army Headquarters directs the division to force reconnaissance in a certain direction.

*Requirements:*

- a. Verbal situation report and recommendations by the Chief of Staff.
- b. The decision of the division commander.
- c. Separate orders to be issued immediately.

d. What was the supply situation of the cavalry division in the afternoon and what were the contents of the division train?

SITUATION NO. 2:—An infantry division, marching as the center division of an army corps which is advancing with its three divisions abreast, gains contact, by division airplane, with a hostile column of mounted men between four and five kilometers in length. Telephone connection with corps headquarters has not yet been completed.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision of the division commander.

b. Separate orders, the division orders, and special annexes to the division orders.

c. What were the contents of the division train at that time?

SITUATION NO. 3:—An infantry division, as an exterior division during a withdrawal of its corps front, receives an air service report of the approach of three different hostile columns.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision of the division commander.

b. Orders as actually issued.

c. What special orders were issued to the trains on receipt by the division of the corps orders for the withdrawal.

SITUATION NO. 4:—An infantry division, covering the flank of an army, has endeavored to carry out its mission by attack, is maintaining itself with difficulty, and is sustaining heavy losses under a hostile counterattack, while the army is seeking a decision. Air service reports indicate the arrival of hostile reinforcements and preparations for a fresh attack by the enemy.

*Requirements:*

a. Verbal situation report and recommendations by the chief of staff, and the decision of the division commander.

b. Orders as actually issued.

c. Special orders for rearward communications.

**SITUATION No. 5:**—A cavalry division, operating in front of an army, unexpectedly meets with hostile resistance, including artillery, which rapidly increases in strength to such an extent as to prevent further advance. While preparing orders for a withdrawal and halt for the night, the division commander receives a radio message from army headquarters, informing him of a change of direction by the army and directing the cavalry division to screen the movement for a period of not less than two days.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision of the division commander.

b. Orders as actually issued, including annexes.

**SITUATION No. 6:**—A cavalry division, covering the flank of an army which for several days has been seeking a decision, receives orders from the army to envelop the hostile flank.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision of the division commander.

b. Orders as actually issued and special orders.

**SITUATION No. 7:**—An infantry division, just detrained under orders to cover the flank of the army, receives reports of the approach of a hostile force estimated to consist of from one to two divisions. The army has been engaged in combat for four days against a hostile army on the opposite bank of a river.

*Requirements:*

a. Verbal situation report and recommendations by the chief of staff to the division commander.

b. The division commander's decision.

c. Orders as actually issued, including special orders for the trains.

**SITUATION No. 8:**—An infantry division, as one of the divisions of a corps participating in an army attack against stubborn hostile resistance, experiences an undue extension of the front of its center regiment.

*Requirements:*

a. Calculations for and preparation of division administrative orders for the next day, under certain specified assumptions.

b. Verbal situation report and recommendations of the chief of staff to the division commander.

c. Decision and orders.

SITUATION No. 9:—An infantry division, having been rushed to the front by forced marches to reinforce a flank of an army which is seeking a decision after several days' battle against a hostile army, has halted for the night, under orders to advance against the rear of the enemy on the day after the next for the purpose of bringing about a decision on that flank, while the main attack of the army would aim at a main decision on the opposite flank. During the next day, certain information of the enemy is received.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision.

b. Warning orders, special orders, etc., issued on the same night.

c. Orders for the advance, including administrative orders.

SITUATION No. 10:—An infantry division, in reserve of an army acting on the defensive, is ordered into a sector, preparatory to a general attack within three or four days.

*Requirements:*

a. Estimate of the situation and decision of the division commander.

b. Administrative order.

These problems, illustrating, as they do, the present tactical and logistical methods in force in the German Army as the result of war experience, are considered of general interest to the instructor personnel at these schools and especially to the G-4 section.

A. B.

**THE HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1862 TO 1914**

By Lucius H. Holt, Ph.D. (Yale) and Alexander W. Chilton, Capt. of Inf., U. S. Army. 579 pages, maps. (MacMillan Co., New York, 1918.) Library No. 940.28.

This is one of the most valuable of the short histories published, for the period which it endeavors to cover.

It commences with the steps taken, under Bismarck's direction, for the formation of the German Empire. The rise of Germany to predominance in Europe and the sinking of France and Austria to second place on the continent are traced. The formation of the Triple Alliance followed.

The growing economic pressure, as Europe more and more became industrialized, and the consequent struggle, all over the world, by the European powers, for exclusive markets and sources of raw material, coupled with the known readiness of Germany to back her policy with arms, caused the formation of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

As the economic pressure became greater, Great Britain joined the group opposed to Germany, her dangerous rival. The Triple Entente was formed and armaments were largely increased.

The match was set to the powder magazine, thus prepared, by the unscrupulous efforts of Serbia, backed by Russia, to realize her aims for territorial expansion at the expense of Austria.

The discussion is scholarly and dispassionate. Economic causes are given their proper value in the discussion.

The extent and nature of the prewar alliances, ententes, and understandings between the various European Powers were unknown to the authors when this book was published.

That the basis of the reasoning for the conclusions reached in this book are sound is shown by the fact that few of the deductions of the authors have to be discarded. Read in connection with "Cross Currents in Europe Today" by Charles A. Beard (Marshall Jones Company, Boston, 1922), which will supply exact data as to the relations between the European Powers, this book will give an army officer an excellent presentation of the conditions leading up to the World War.

T. F. V. N.

**MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN, 1914-1918 (VOL. I)**

By Brig. Gen. F. J. Moberly, C. B., C. S. I., D. S. O., p. s. c. 400 pages, 8 maps. (London: H. M. Stationary Office, 1923.) Library No. 940.4143.

This narrative is a clear and concise account, based on official documents, of the operations of 1914-18 in Mesopotamia. The first volume (the only one received to date) deals with the practically unbroken series of successful operations up to October, 1915. It covers not only the tactical phases of these operations, but also the underlying strategical considerations, and contains excellent maps of the country, as well as appendices giving in detail the number and kind of troops involved.

The book is of general value to all officers. Considered in connection with more detailed accounts of operations in Mesopotamia, such as, "My Campaign" by Major General Townshend, this book is of special interest to an instructor seeking historical examples of combat by forces about the size of a division under the unique terrain and other conditions present in this campaign.

W. B.

**UNE INCROYABLE ODYSSEE—(AN UNBELIEVABLE ODYSSEE)**

By Count Arnault Doria. French text, 158 pages and maps. Library No. 940.9. For translation see Instructors' File No. 320-LL.

This book is the last word in a rather heated controversy with respect to the accomplishments of the French 5th Cavalry Division in its raid behind the German First Army during the first battle of the Marne. While it is written in behalf of the French cavalry, the subject is gone into thoroughly and critically, and a clear idea can be formed from the text as to what happened. That the author's conclusions cannot be accepted does not, therefore, detract from the value of this book.

On September 8th, 1914, the attack of Maunoury's Sixth Army, coming from Paris, had been thrown back by von Kluck. To create a diversion, Maunoury ordered the 5th Cavalry Division as follows: "Whatever the fatigue of the horses or the difficulties to be overcome, to gain the rear of the enemy defending the Ourcq; to arrive on this very day (September 8th), cost what it may, on the east bank of the Ourcq in the



vicinity of la Ferte Milon and let its cannon be heard to help the enemy to decide to retreat."

The division marched from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin, where it received the order, and reached the Ourcq at Troesnes at sundown. The Ourcq was crossed and a German airdrome was attacked. The French cavalry, at this period of the war, was tactically very weak, owing to antiquated training and lack of equipment. The attack was easily beaten off though the cavalry came near capturing von Kluck himself and his entire staff as they were moving to a new command post. The 5th Division continued its march and placed itself in a position to cover the Soissons—Villers—Cotterets and the Soissons—Chateau-Thierry roads. The weakness of the division kept it from accomplishing anything here beyond firing on some German transport.

Out of rations and forage and with no knowledge as to what the general situation was, the division commander decided to rejoin the French Army. He sent two small detachments on special missions and endeavored to move the bulk of his force to the southwest, where he hoped to find the French Army. The 5th Division, however, became involved with the German infantry retiring on the Aisne and was forced to direct its course more and more to the north. Several small actions had to be fought to get clear of the Germans. Apparently the division commander never realized the Germans were retiring.

The division rejoined the French army at Beauvais on September 11th. The two detachments were cut off and destroyed. The division had lost half its horses and those that remained were in no state for further service. The list of missing in the cavalry was considerable. The cyclist battalion only lost eight men.

It is a question whether the results achieved by the raid were worth the losses suffered by the division. It is very doubtful whether it had any effect on the plans of the German high command. The indefinite mission assigned, the strength of the Germans, and the tactical weakness of the French cavalry all combined to prevent any success from the very beginning of the raid.

T. F. V. N.

**MOLTKE**

By Lt. Col. F. E. Whitton, C. M. G. 300 pages, 8 maps. (Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1921.) Library No. 923.

A broad outline of the organization, principles of training, logistics, tactics, and system of command during and in the intervals between the wars of 1848, 1866, and 1870.

This book is considered of general value to all officers.

M. G. F.

**ZUR GESCHICHTE DES GROSSEN KRIEGES 1914-1918—(CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918)**

By General Baron Arz, Austrian Army. German text, 386 pages. (1924.) Library No. 940.321.

The war reminiscences of General Baron Arz, the successor in February, 1917, of Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzen-dorf as Chief of the General Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army, will certainly not cause him to fall in the extimation of his countrymen, or the military world. They contain a plain soldierly statement of his experiences as a fighting general during the first two and a half years of the war, and a more general account of the remainder of the war, after he had been called upon by the Emperor Karl to be his Chief of the Staff.

Born in 1856, Arz entered the Army not by the fashionable way of the Wiener-Neustadt Academy, but through the reserve; intended for the law, he had conceived a taste for the Army whilst a one-year-volunteer. After passing through the Staff College, he held a succession of staff appointments. Promoted Major-General in 1908, he was appointed in May, 1914, after commanding a brigade and a division, to take charge of the Department of the Ministry of War concerned with organization, equipment, preparation for war and mobilization. This important work completed, on the 29th of August, 1914, he was given command of his old division, the 15th, in the VI Corps of Auffenberg's Fourth Army; and, on the 4th of September, of the VI Corps, its commander, Boroevic, going to the Third Army. This Corps he commanded for two



and a half years with considerable success, both in retreat and advance, aided, as he says himself, by constant good luck.

When an Austrian corps had to be sent in May, 1915, to Mackensen's Eleventh Army (Plettenberg's and Francois' German Corps) for the great break-through of Gorlice-Tarnow, Arz's was selected. His command, therefore, formed part of the spear-head in all the great attacks, May-August, 1915, which drove the Russians out of Poland and Galicia, and he received a most flattering General Order from Mackensen on leaving him.

According to General Arz, the Russians, like other inferior races, could not stand heavy artillery fire and surrendered freely to avoid it, though they fought well with rifle and bayonet.

After nearly a year in the line near Lemberg, in August, 1916, when the attitude of Rumania became doubtful, Arz was sent to organize the defense of Transylvania, and eventually, with two divisions and three infantry brigades, met and delayed the advance of three Rumanian Armies, and gave time for the reinforcements to come up. In September he was promoted to command the Austrian First Army operating under the orders of the Archduke Karl, then heir to the throne, on the left of the forces engaged against Rumania.

On Karl becoming Emperor, he made it part of his policy—so he told Arz—to replace the officers who had been at General Headquarters for a long period, by others who had had experience at the front, and in February, 1917, he sent Conrad, the Chief of the General Staff, to command in the Tyrol and shortly afterwards gave General Metz, his chief assistant, a corps, replacing the two by Arz and Waldstätten. His choice, in view of the fact that the former had commanded every echelon up to and including an Army, does not seem unnatural.

General Arz throughout bears witness to the zeal, interest in the operations, and love for his people exhibited by the Emperor. His attitude is very loyal. He tells us little about his relations with his master, except that he accompanied Karl everywhere, saw him daily, and submitted all important decisions to him. He specifically states, however, that the Empress never interfered in military matters.

His relations with Hindenburg-Ludendorff and with General von Cramon, the German plenipotentiary at Austrian General Headquarters, were always of the best. He gives the text of the convention as regards unity of command, but states that it was never necessary to make use of the clause which gave Karl the right of final appeal to the German Emperor in case of a serious difference of opinion.

The plan for Caporetto was devised by Arz and Waldstätten. When submitted to Ludendorff with a request for the loan of six German divisions, the First Quartermaster-General was rather in favour of an offensive in the East, between the Pruth and Sereth, to annihilate the Russians in that quarter where their communications were very indifferent, and finally to settle with the Rumanians. He eventually decided to provide the German contingent when divisions were freed by the conclusion of the Riga offensive. The pursuit after Caporetto stopped at the Piave, we are told, on account of the state of the roads and bridges being such that it was impossible to bring up heavy artillery to deal with the Italian resistance and force passages. The Emperor Karl ordered the continuation of the offensive, but it was found that the preparations would take a long time, and as the Germans gradually withdrew their divisions, the idea had to be abandoned. The Brest-Litovsk peace, the internal condition of Austria, the serious lack of food, the conquest of Ukraine and the endeavors to secure its food supplies take up considerable space in the narrative; neither ally got very much in return for the troops they sent into Russia, but Germany as usual broke her word, and poor Austria did not even get the proportion promised.

During the German offensives in 1918, Austria's share was to lend heavy batteries, and to hold the Italians and the French and British reinforcements to their ground and prevent them from sending assistance to the west. Arz conceived that the best way to carry out his task was to attack, and he proposed to do so on the center sector of the Piave front and simultaneously make an advance for the mountain sector between the Piave and the Brenta, which, if successful, would come down on the flank of the Piave line. Conrad desired to do

something more far-reaching, and strike farther to the rear; and eventually—we read between the lines that he had Karl's approval—was allowed to make an attack west of the Brenta, in the region of the Asiago plateau. This struck against the sector where stood the British XIV Corps and it was a failure. The Piave offensive, as is well known, gained a few points on the western bank, but the positions won were so insecure and the losses so heavy that the Austrians were forced to withdraw. The repetition of Caporetto fondly expected by the Austro-Hungarian nation had not been achieved, and as in Germany after the failure of the March 1918 offensive, the depression was all the deeper. Conrad was deprived of his command.

The Germans chose this very moment to ask for the assistance of six Austrian divisions. It was the beginning of the end. Soon Bulgaria was asking for help, and two Austrian divisions were actually on the way to the Balkans when she collapsed.

By October, the condition of the Austro-Hungarian Army was pitiable; of the fifteen divisions of the Isonzo army seven had less than a third of their establishment, and only five had more than two-thirds; they were short of food, clothing, and munitions. In the homeland there were strikes in all the large towns, and the men of the Navy had notified that they would leave their ships on the 1st of November. Hungary took the opportunity to demand half the staff appointments of the Army, and that the Hungarian divisions should be pulled out and grouped together as a separate Army. After Karl's manifesto to his people the Hungarian Minister of War, in spite of the fact that the final Italian offensive had begun, ordered the Hungarian divisions to leave for home.

The account of the last days at Schoenbrunn, and the events immediately preceding the Armistice, are given at considerable length, and reveal the miserable weakness of the Emperor. When confronted with the Armistice terms on the 2d of November, 1918, he hesitated and could not make up his mind to accept them as Arz advised; he called together the Austrian Council of State, who declined to take the responsibility of deciding. Then, after a telegram to the Austrian plenipotentiary had been drafted and dispatched, Karl said

that the Armistice could not be settled without parliamentary sanction, and countermanded the telegram, and, at 3:00 AM in the morning, came to Arz's room with a paper appointing him Commander-in-Chief. Meanwhile, the Hungarian Minister of War had ordered his nationals to lay down their arms, and the message directing the troops to cease hostilities had reached the Isonzo Army. Finally, came the crowning blow of the Italian declaration that the Armistice would not begin until twenty-four hours after the acceptance of the terms. General Arz holds the view that, in spite of all, an orderly retreat could have been made, had not the Hungarians broken the front by independent retirement.—(Reprint from the *British Army Quarterly*, October, 1924.)

#### SUVOROF

By W. Lyon Blease (with an introduction by Maj. Gen. Sir C. E. Callwell, K. C. B.). 360 pages, 21 maps and sketches. (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1920.) Library No. 923.

This work presents the life story of Marshal Alexander Vassilyevitch Suvorof of Russia (1730-1800), who has been called the foremost of Russians with the solitary exception of Peter the Great, and who was the principal performer in some of the most memorable events in modern history.

The author states that nothing in his ancestry seems to have foreshadowed the coming greatness of Alexander Suvorof. As a boy, his health was bad; he was short, thin, and ugly, and nothing in his body suggested power; but he showed unusual aptitude and displayed inexhaustible energy for the study of military history and biography, however, without any of the common childish liking for the pomp of war. Ordinary companions and ordinary games he had none. When not in his garret poring over books, he was galloping on horseback in the sun, wind, and rain, to harden his body and accustom it to the fatigue of war. His overmastering desire for a military career received no encouragement from his father. His entry into the military service at the age of eleven came about through the advice of Hannibal, the negro general of Peter the Great, who paid a visit to Moscow. Any youth who wished to become an officer must first pass through the lower ranks,

and this wise regulation of Peter the Great was usually evaded by the enrollment of mere babies as privates of the guard. By the time the child had become a man, he had nominally completed his service as a private and noncommissioned officer, and could proceed at once along the primrose path of promotion by favor. Alexander Suvorof came late into the service and had to begin at the bottom. In 1742 he was enrolled in the Semyonovski Guards, beginning his actual service in 1745. His life of reading and meditation continued after he joined his regiment, but he displayed independence of temper and hatred of forms. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1754. By some freak of fortune, his earliest duties were purely administrative and it is doubtful whether this born leader of men ever commanded a company. The Seven Years' War gave Suvorof his first view of active service. In 1759, he was appointed, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to the staff of Prince Valkonski and afterwards to that of Count Fermor who, in the previous year, had commanded at the battle of Zorndorf. Under this officer and his successors, Suvorof gained considerable experience. He discovered the fallacy of the prevailing idea that Frederick the Great succeeded through perfection of form, recognizing that Frederick's opponents failed through want of mobility, decision, and readiness to take risks. He came to the bold and sound conclusion that forms were worse than useless, except as the channels of energy. The essential contrast between the military sincerity of Frederick and the sluggishness and indecision of his opponents thus produced in Suvorof an effect diametrically opposed to that produced in almost all of his contemporaries, and made him the most original commander in Europe between Frederick and Napoleon.

The account of Marshal Suvorof's career includes his participation, in a prominent role, in the following campaigns: The First Polish War, 1770-72; The First Turkish War, 1773-74; Russian Frontier Disturbances, 1774-87; The Second Turkish War, 1787-90; The Second Polish War, 1794-95; and the Italian and Swiss Campaigns.

In some respects, Marshal Suvorof actually anticipated Napoleon. He had not Napoleon's gift for organization, nor

did he learn to use artillery in masses. But he knew that the first and last objective in war is to destroy the hostile armies and not to occupy territory; that victory almost always inclines to the leader who fetters his enemy's will by taking the offensive; that plans are less important than the capacity of an army to adapt itself to an emergency; and that rapid marches and determination in shock action are worth more than elaborate drill. In all this he was Napoleonic; and his dealing with McDonald and Moreau was an example of the use of the containing force and the mass of maneuver which the great French leader himself might have envied.

This book is considered of general value to all officers in the study of military history and biography, and the evolution of tactical and strategical principles and methods.

A. B.

DREI JAHRE AUS DER ZEIT MEINER AMTSFUEHRUNG IM KRIEGE  
—(THREE YEARS OF MY TENURE OF OFFICE DURING THE  
WAR)

By Count Burian (Austria). German text, 334 pages. (Berlin: Ullstein, 1923.) Library No. 940.336.

The reminiscences of Graf Burian, who from January, 1915, to December, 1916, and again from April, 1918, onwards, was Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, are a mine of condensed information. The book is divided into twenty-two chapters. Some, like those on Italy, Serbia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, America, and Poland, are summaries of the diplomatic negotiations and relations; others, like "Sturgh and Tisza," "Ruler and Heir-Apparent," contain the personal views and reminiscences of the author, whilst others again, like "U Boat War" and the "Alliance with Germany," include both.

The author takes a thoroughly South German view of the outbreak of the war; he holds that fate, not any person or group of persons, was responsible for it, and that man was impotent to avert it. Defeat is not a verdict of guilty, but merely a decree of fate. The victors are now the accusers and the judges, but all that the public should demand to know is whether those in office used the power given them well or ill.



Italy is represented as gradually increasing her price for remaining neutral, and both Italy and Rumania as endeavoring to follow Prussia's policy (*vide* Clausewitz) of fishing in troubled waters and obtaining accession of territory by backing the winner in the war. Germany was quite ready to give them what they wanted, as in either case it was at Austria's expense. Count Burian tells us that he obtained the consent of both the Austrian and Hungarian Governments to the cession of part of the Tyrol to Italy, but only to take effect at the end of the war. Hungary flatly refused to hand over any territory to Rumania except part of the Bukovina. The old Emperor Franz-Joseph was prepared to give anything in reason to ensure Italy's and Rumania's neutrality, but before negotiation with them he had to negotiate with his own divided Government.

The fate of Russian Poland was a life or death matter for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It contained twelve million Poles, whilst Galicia contained nearly as many, eight million, who had been allowed, unlike the unfortunate inhabitants of Prussian Poland, to keep their own language and customs. Once Russian Poland was freed it was bound to join up with the Galician Poles. If it were made an indenpedent kingdom, Austria would sooner or later lose Galicia; if Poland were added to Galicia, there would be a third considerable nation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Hungarians did not mean to permit this. The Austrian solution was a personal union with her Empire, through the Emperor as King, but at any hint of handing Poland over to Austria or making it independent, Germany put forward demands for part of it to improve her strategic frontier. A buffer-state with an hereditary sovereign dependent on Germany was her solution, and to this, after the Brusilov offensive had been brought to a stop by German help, Austria had to agree. It is obvious that had Germany won the war, she would, as after 1864 in Schleswig-Holstein, have fought her allies for the spoil.

Throughout the war, Germany was plotting to get Austria deeper into her power, particularly to continue the treaty of alliance for a long period of years, to form a customs union, or, at any rate, to give mutual preferential treatment; and to train the Austro-Hungarian troops on the German model.

Graf Burian never managed to see eye to eye with the German Government. He strongly opposed unrestricted submarine warfare—which he describes as jumping into the water to avoid getting wet by rain—as certain to bring the United States into the war; Kuehlmann failing to convince him, Wilhelm II came to Vienna in December, 1916, and procured his dismissal from the Emperor Karl. On his return to office in April, 1918, just after Ludendorff's Amiens offensive, in succession to Czernin, who had come to grief over the Prince Sixtus de Bourbon letters, he says he found—"all 'peace tones' were silent . . . nothing but battle and victory were spoken of . . . Germany in moments of great success was not to be had for a peace of renunciation, and a peace of this sort only was possible." And internal political troubles made peace indispensable for Austria.

Karl's journey to Spa shortly after Burian's return has been represented by the Germans as a "pilgrimage to Canossa," to apologize for the Sixtus letters. Burian, however, says that it was made at the invitation of Wilhelm II, conveyed through the Military Plenipotentiary, in order that there might be a full discussion of the association of the two Empires.

The author gives interesting sketches of Franz-Joseph and Karl. With the former it was a pleasure to work; in spite of his immense practical experience of the conduct of foreign affairs, he was always open to argument; but his advisers had to make their ideas very clear. He would not listen to talk that was not to the point. He was convinced that he could hold together the various peoples composing his Empire. "It was the politicians not the people who filled him with anxiety." Karl was treated like a child, and instead of being trained as a ruler and instructed in politics, was mostly with the Army, was never called to a Crown Council till March, 1915, and then only because it was a question of ceding territory to Italy. It was not until three days before his death that Franz-Joseph permitted him to be recalled at Burian's earnest entreaty. Tisza is described as a leader by nature, with the gift for ruling; the keynote to his character was that he was a thorough conservative, who regarded all change and concession as risky.—(A reprint from the *British Army Quarterly*, October, 1924.)



### III. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES THAT HAVE APPEARED IN MAGAZINES

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#### United States

##### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Army Ordnance.* Nov.-Dec., 1924: Modern Ordnance.

*Cavalry Journal.* Jan., 1925: Early History of American Cavalry.

*Chemical Warfare.* Dec. 15, 1924: Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Brigadier General Amos A. Fries, to the Secretary of War; Smoke Screen Used Two Centuries Ago.

Feb. 15, 1925: Fire Superiority Versus Smoke (see reprint under "Digest of Articles"); Smoke (see reprint under "Digest of Articles").

*Coast Artillery Journal.* Dec., 1924: Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign (to be continued); Smoke and the Coast Artillery; The Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

Jan., 1925: National Policies Toward Latin America; Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign (to be continued); Coast Artillery Regiments with Corps and Armies (editorial); The Battle of Ayacucho (editorial).

Feb., 1925: The Mission of Coast Artillery; Counter Battery; Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign (to be continued).

Mar., 1925: Military Frontiers; The Austro-Hungarian Artillery in the World War; Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign of 1915 (conclusion); Defense Against Air Raids (editorial).

*Field Artillery Journal.* Jan.-Feb., 1925: Tank or Accompanying Gun?

Mar.-Apr., 1925: The Massing of Artillery for the Battle of Vittorio Veneto; Test March of Portee Artillery in Hawaii.

*Infantry Journal.* Jan., 1925: History of the Infantry Weapon; Fundamentals of Infantry Tactics; Motor Transportation of the Future.

Mar., 1925: Zachary Taylor in Florida.

*Military Surgeon.* Feb., 1925: Transportation for Medical Department in Campaign in the Philippine Islands.

Mar., 1925: Notes on the Operations of the "Service de Sante" in the Great War; Preparedness and Supplies.

*United States Naval Institute Proceedings.* Dec., 1924: Joint Army and Navy Operations (to be continued).

Jan., 1925: Joint Army and Navy Operations (to be continued); Morocco—A Diplomatic Complex.

Feb., 1925: Joint Army and Navy Operations (to be continued).

Mar., 1925: The Independent Air Force; Joint Army and Navy Operations (to be continued).

#### NON-MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Bulletin of the Pan American Union.* Mar., 1925: Trade of the United States with Latin America in 1924.

*Current History.* Jan., 1925: The Ex-Kaiser's Denial of War Guilt Answered; China in Chaos; The Making of the Chinese Soldier; Soviet Russia's Expansion in Central Asia.

Mar., 1925: Filipino Leaders' Split on Independence Issue; Danzig and Memel—Danger Spots of Europe; The Turkish Republic—1925; Seven Years of History in New Palestine; Armies and Navies of the World.

*Foreign Affairs.* Dec., 1924: Economic Rivalries in Latin America; The Difficulties and Hopes of Japan; Five Years of French Policy in the Near East; Egypt, the Sudan, and the Nile.

Apr., 1925: Hungary in the New Europe; Dictatorship and Democracy in Latin America; The Murder at Sarajevo; New Russian Territorial Divisions: Note and Map.

*Historical Outlook.* Mar., 1925: An Interpretation of German History; The History of Europe, 1871-1914.

*Literary Digest.* Jan. 31, 1925: Morocco A Danger Spot to Europe.

Feb. 28, 1925: The New Greco-Turkish Conflict; Military Training in Japan.

Mar. 14, 1925: Germany's "War Spirit"; John Bull's Egyptian Burden.

*North American Review.* Dec., 1924: Changing China.

Mar., 1925: National Defense Peace Insurance.

*Review of Reviews.* Jan., 1925: Europe's Best Year.

Feb., 1925: Progress in War Settlements: Debts and Evacuation.

Mar., 1925: Is War With Japan Possible?

*Rider and Driver.* Mar. 7, 1925: The Federal Remount Plan in the U. S. A. and Great Britain.

*Saturday Evening Post.* Dec. 20, 1924: Aeronautical Era.

Feb. 7, 1925: Civil and Commercial Aviation; Disarming Germany.

Mar. 7, 1925: Leaves from a War Diary (to be continued).

Mar. 14, 1925: How Should We Organize Our National Air Power? Leaves from a War Diary (to be continued).

Mar. 21, 1925: Leaves from a War Diary (to be continued).

*Yale Review.* Jan., 1925: The Onward March of Aircraft.

Apr., 1925: Insular America.

## England

### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Army Quarterly.* Jan., 1925: Intelligence at an Army Headquarters on the Western Front During the Last Phase of the Great War; The Command and Administration of the Military Forces of the Empire in War; The German Strategic Reserve in 1917; Smuts v. Lettow—A Critical Phase in East Africa—August to September, 1916 (with map); The Study of Military History; The Evolution of Air-Power; "Surprise" in Fortification in the Future (with maps and diagrams); The Art of Command According to Xenophon; An Operation of War (with map); Tales of Intelligence, No. 7: Cross-Channel Traffic.

*Cavalry Journal.* Jan., 1925: Notes on Modern French Cavalry; The Action of Kassala on July 17, 1894, combined with a Short Account of the Cavalry Unit of Eritrea—The Squadrone Indigeno.

*Journal of the Royal Artillery.* Jan., 1925: Snow Campaigns; Artillery Command From the Air; The Evolution of Artillery in the Great War; Essay on Anti-Tank Defense; Translations From the German: (I) Infantry Guns, (II) Antiaircraft Guns in the Cambrai Tank Battle.

*Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.* Feb., 1925: The "Ecole Superieure de Guerre," Paris; An Outline of The Rumanian Campaign, 1916-18 (to be continued); Old Military Customs Still Extant; Progress in the Mechanicalisation of Modern Armies; The Mechanical Division of the French Army; The German Defense of Combles.

*Royal Engineers Journal.* Dec., 1924: The Defence of Kut-El-Amarah; The Concealment of Forward Communications From the Air in Moving Warfare.

*Royal Tank Corps Journal.* Dec., 1924: Anti-Tank Defence.

#### NON-MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Round Table.* Dec., 1924: The Geneva Protocol: An Analysis; America and the Philippines; India: A Survey of the Situation.

### France

#### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Revue d'Artillerie.* Nov., 1924: The Anti-Aircraft Defense in the Light Motorized Division (translation made; see digest).

*Revue de Cavalerie.* Jan.-Feb., 1925: The Pursuit of 1806, Jena, Grammont.

*Revue d'Infanterie.* Nov., 1924: A French Division at the Battle of Dobropolie (15 September, 1918) (to be continued).

Dec., 1924: Intelligence Operations Previous to the Battle of July 15, 1918 (translation made; see digest);

A French Division at the Battle of Dobropolie (15 September, 1918) (to be continued).

Jan., 1925: Combat.—Based on the Lessons of the War; A French Division at the Battle of Dobropolie (15 September, 1918) (conclusion).

Feb., 1925: The Attack of the 48th Division on 18-19 July, 1918 (to be continued).

*Revue Militaire Francaise.* Dec., 1924: Fire Against Airplanes and Anti-Aircraft Defense (to be continued).

Jan., 1925: A Meeting Engagement—Virton, 22 August, 1914 (to be continued); The Transmissions in an Army Corps Acting as a Covering Force; Fire Against Airplanes and Anti-Aircraft Defense (to be continued).

Feb., 1925: Notes on Accompanying Artillery; A Meeting Engagement—Virton, 22 August, 1914 (to be continued); Fire Against Airplanes and Anti-Aircraft Defense (to be continued); Tactical Employment of Minenwerfer in the German Army.

*Revue Militaire Generale.* Oct., 1924: The Japanese Soldier.

Nov., 1924: What the Germans Think of the French Artillery; Essay on the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff of the Army (to be continued); The Battles of Ludendorff on the Russian Front (Part III).

Dec., 1924: Essay on the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff of the Army (conclusion); The Cavalry Corps Conneau on the Marne, The Retreat From the 3d to 6th September, 1914.

## Germany

### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Heerestechnik.* Jan., 1925: Tactics and Technique; Morale and Material; Armored Trains During and After the World War.

*Militar-Wochenblatt.* Oct. 4, 1924: The French Machine Gun Chasseur Battalions.

Oct. 18, 1924: A Critique of the French Book "Le Combat de l'Infanterie" by Col. Allehaut.

Nov. 4, 1924: Anti-Gas Protection for Tanks.

Nov. 11, 1924: The Movement by Rail of the German XV Army at Muelhausen, The First Troop Movement by Rail During the War; Modern Cavalry (Part I).

Nov. 18, 1924: Modern Cavalry (Part II).

Dec. 11, 1924: Russia's Strategic Prospects in the Year, 1914.

Dec. 18, 1924: Notes on the Gradual Motorization of the English Army (editorial); Anti-Aircraft Protection of Infantry During Movements by Mortar Transport.

Jan. 11, 1925: Russians Under Mortar Fire—The Battle of Ilof and Wszelivy from 5 to 12 December, 1914.

Feb. 11, 1925: The Cavalry in the Palestine Campaign; The Artillery Reinforcement of the Division Artillery in Major Operations, During Mobile Situations, and Retreat.

*Wissen und Wehr.* Dec., 1924: Modern Army Technique; Tank Organization and Employment; The Development of the Offensive Idea in the Russian Plan of Operations.

### Italy

#### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*La Cooperazione Delle Armi.* Sept.-Oct., 1924: Mountain Warfare.

Jan., 1925: Notes on Combat of Large Units; Notes on Infantry and Artillery in Modern Combat; Italian Discussion of the French Regulations "Provisional Instructions for the Employment of Large Units, 1924."

### Canada

#### MILITARY MAGAZINES

*Canadian Military Gazette.* Dec. 23, 1924: Gas Warfare.

Jan. 27, 1925: Wilson's Place in History; Beatty Blamed for His Part in Jutland Battle.

#### IV. REVIEW OF BOOKS

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##### LES ARMEES FRANCAISES DANS LA GRANDE GUERRE—(THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE GREAT WAR)

Series I, First Volume, consisting of two books bound separately and one map portfolio, total, 1510 pages and 38 separate maps. Published by the General Staff, French Army. Library No. 940.32.

The Historical Section, General Staff, French Army, has commenced the publication of "*Les Armees Francaises dans la Grande Guerre*" which comprises 9 series of 17 volumes, each consisting of one or more books.

Series I covers the "War of Movement" (Operations up to 14 November, 1914).

The first volume, which has been received, covers the "Preliminary Operations" and the "Battle of the Frontier"; it is accompanied by copies of directives, orders, messages, and bulletins bound separately, and a map portfolio containing 38 separate maps.

It has been announced that the remaining eight series will be published as fast as conditions permit.

This official publication is considered of great importance to all officers in the study of the military history of the World War.

##### SOME DEFENSE POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES

By Justus Stalnaker, Maj., Inf., O. R. C. 39 pages. Library No. 356.31.

This excellent pamphlet gives a short, concise history of the military policy of the United States, and a discussion of the National Defense Act of 1920. The history of the military policy to include the Civil War is based largely upon Upton's *Military Policy of the United States*. The pamphlet is not considered of general value to the instructor personnel of these schools, as it contains no new matter or data. It should be exceedingly useful for issue or use in conjunction with citizen-



ship or similar courses in C. M. T. C., R. O. T. C., etc. The cost of printing should not exceed a few cents per copy.

J. R. D.

#### ARMY INSTRUCTION AND STUDY

By Col. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., F. A., U. S. Army. 36 pages. (Washington: U. S. Infantry Ass'n, 1925.) Library No. 355.7.

A careful analysis of the careers of successful Army officers invariably shows that most important factors in their success were their ability to impart instruction and their knowledge of how to apply their hours of study.

\* \* \* \* In the lectures reprinted in this pamphlet are contained recent ideas on the subject.

No more thorough nor learned analysis of the subject of the proper method of the use of books in study has been made than that contained in a lecture by Colonel Oliver L. Spaulding, F. A., delivered before the Army War College.

For these reasons, briefly stated, I recommended this material as the first to be covered in the course of reading which I outlined for Infantry officers, and I am pleased to note that the U. S. Infantry Association has decided upon its publication, in order that those who are interested in improving their professional knowledge may have these lectures available.—(Foreword by Major General C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, U. S. Army.)

Considered of general value to all officers.

#### THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING

By Albert J. Beveridge. 65 pages. (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1924.) Library No. 808.5.

A handbook which sets forth and briefly explains the principles governing the preparation and delivery of public speeches.

It contains valuable suggestions of interest to all instructors.

P. V. K.



January-March, 1925

**DIE TRUPPENFUEHRUNG—(THE COMMAND OF TROOPS)**

2d Edition. By Lieut. Colonel Cochenhausen, German Army. German text, 278 pages. (1924.) Library No. 357.8.

This book has evidently filled a much felt want in German military circles, judging by the rapid sale of its first edition. It is a handbook for commanders and their assistants, containing extracts from new German tactical regulations, especially from the *German Field Service Regulations* (Command and Combat of the Combined Arms), amplified by aspects presented by practical experience in the command of troops. It is devoted to the problems of "medium" and "lower" command, i.e., to units up to and including the division.

It contains numerous comprehensive organization charts and tables showing unit strengths, march depths, as well as combat, communication, and transport means required for all arms. There are also numerous examples of combat orders which, as the author states, are not to serve as a pattern, but are intended solely to illustrate the principles set forth and to serve as an aid to memory.

The list of contents is as follows: Organization of Units—Unit Strengths, March Depths, and Means of Transportation Required—The Work of the Staffs—Air Combat Forces—Army Cavalry—Reconnaissance—Screening and Anti-aircraft Protection—Marches—Rest and Security—Meeting Engagements—Attack against Positions—Defense—Pursuit—Withdrawal and Retreat—Special Operations—Artillery in Cooperation with the Infantry—Gas Combat—Railroads—Waterways—Motor Transportation Service—Subsistence and Supply of Troops in Combat—Appendix, devoted to the Umpire Service, also tables showing the projectiles employed, initial velocity and maximum effective range of French and German artillery at the conclusion of the World War, as well as tables of sunrise and sunset.

The book contains much valuable information of general interest to the instructors at these schools.

A. B.

**DIE PSYCHE DER HEERE—(THE SOUL OF ARMIES)**

By Freiherr von Freytag-Loringhoven. German text, 175 pages. (Berlin: Mittler, 1923.) Library No. 940.321.

This book contains a treatise on the moral and mental motives which have proven to be powerful factors in armies in the past, differing in their expression according to existing political and local conditions, but remaining, on the whole, materially unchanged through the course of centuries.

The author states that the work makes no claim to new historical disclosures, and that it does not invade the domain of the psychologist proper, to whom it may, at the most, serve as material. He holds that proper consideration of the soul of armies is indispensable to their proper employment and to efficient command.

The list of contents is as follows:

In Ancient Times:—The Army of Alexander the Great—Hannibal's Mercenaries against the Roman People's Army—The Legions of late Roman Times.

During the Middle Age and at the Beginning of Modern Times:—Mercenaries at the End of the Middle Age—The Armies of the Thirty Years' War.

From the Peace of Westphalia to the French Revolution:—The French—The Russians—The Austrians—The Army of Frederick the Great.

In the Wars of the Revolution and of the First Empire:—The Armies of the French Republic—The Napoleonic Army—Prussia's Army in its Fall and Rise.

From 1815 to the World War:—The Russians in the Wars of Nicholas I—The Austrians and French in 1859 in Upper Italy—Prussia and Austria in 1866—Germans and French in 1870—The Russians in the War in the Orient, 1877-78—Russians and Japanese in the Manchurian War, 1904-05.

In the World War:—The Armies at the Outbreak of the War and their Wearing Qualities in the Field—The Physical and Moral Resistive Power of the German Army—The Collapse of the German Army.

This book is of some general interest to all officers, and of special value to those particularly concerned with the subject of morale.

A. B.

### A PSYCHOLOGICAL RETROSPECT OF THE GREAT WAR

By W. N. Maxwell, M. A. 190 pages. (MacMillan, 1923.) Library No. 940.327.

A psychological monograph setting forth the results of personal observations made by the author during the World War of the combatant mind as he found it at the front. The work deals with human behavior and with the evidence of conscious reactions where such is available. In the words of the author, "it is an attempt to give an answer to the questions which many men have asked themselves regarding reactions to the environment of war." A further purpose of the work is "to show the late war as a great educational experience, the results of which are still being felt. Whether it was a good or bad type of education, and whether, even at its best, it was worth the price paid for it, is a matter which is left to the reader to decide for himself."

Specifically, its contents deal with fundamental conceptions, the war impulse, danger instincts at the front, sentiment at the front, courage, the unconscious mind, and the influence of group life upon the individual in the army.

In his conclusion, the author sums up the favorable and unfavorable effects of war experiences, military life, and army discipline on the men, as shown on their return to civil life.

Although the text contains many technical psychological terms and references to works on psychology, unfamiliar to the layman, it gives a clear general impression of the author's meaning.

The book is considered of some general value to all officers and of special value to instructors who are particularly concerned with the subject of military psychology.

A. B.

### L'AVENEMENT DES ARMES AUTOMATIQUES—(THE ARRIVAL OF AUTOMATIC ARMS)

By Marcel Devouges, Armament Engineer. French text, 290 pages, 41 cuts. (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle & Co., 1925.) Library No. 358.01.

This text covers the technique and employment of automatic arms and the organization of fire units.

Contents: The Progress of Rapid Fire since the Invention of Portable Arms—The Technique and Employment of Automatic Arms—The Evolution of Automatic Arms.

This book, as stated in the foreword, has been written for the purpose of familiarizing officers of all arms with the powers, limitations, and employment of automatic arms, which, in a modern army, constitute the principal armament of the infantry and cavalry.

Although principally devoted to technique, the book is of interest to these schools, inasmuch as it contains an account of the automatic armament of the principal belligerent powers during the World War, and of the present French Army.

A. B.

#### CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR (1914-1919)

By Ministry of Information (British). In 3 volumes, 775 pages. (Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1920.) Library No. 940.32.

This work, which relates to the World War, is divided as follows: Volume I covers the events of 1914 and 1915; Volume II, those of 1916 and 1917; Volume III, those of 1918.

In each volume, the chronology is arranged into three parts, viz: (1) tables of contemporaneous events, followed by a resume of the year's events; (2) appendices explaining and enlarging on important events; (3) a comprehensive index, which gives a record of many minor events which are not found in the tables and short abstract of events in different theaters.

On each page, contemporaneous events on the different fronts and in the various theaters are shown side by side.

The main source of the work has been the London Times "History of the War," as amended by reliable sources, English, French, and German.

The work, for all practical purposes, is considered accurate.

H. S. G.

#### DER WELTKRIEG 1914-1918—(THE WORLD WAR, 1914-1918)

Official account prepared by the German "Reichsarchiv" (Bureau of Public Archives). Volumes I and II, German text. (Berlin: Mittler, 1925.) Library No. 940.3.

When the Bureau of Public Archives was founded in Germany in 1919, it was directed to collect the public records

no longer required for the current administration of the republic and to make them available for public use in the form of scientific publications. Since the bulk of these records consisted of military documents and others pertaining directly to the World War, the compilation of a history of the World War became the immediate and most important task of this bureau.

The object of this work, as announced by the bureau, is "to satisfy the just demand on the part of the German public for a thorough and *reliable presentation* of the events of the World War, and to bring out, along general lines, the reasons why the results were unfavorable to Germany, despite the great efforts and accomplishments of the High Command and the gigantic combat performances of the troops."

President v. Mertz of the Bureau of Public Archives states, in his foreword, that this history is based in the main on German official records, whose gaps have been, as far as possible, filled by the written and oral testimony of competent eyewitnesses. Besides the aid received from private sources, the bureau has been extensively assisted in its researches by the courteous cooperation of foreign authorities, mentioning in particular the Historical Section, Committee of Imperial Defense, London, and the Historical Section, The Army War College, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. He further states that it has been the constant endeavor of the bureau to exploit thoroughly with the least possible number of gaps, all obtainable sources of reliable information, with a view to insuring the maximum of reliability in the determination of facts.

No claim is made, from a critical point of view, for a complete picture of war operations and their connection with each other, the time which has elapsed since the war being considered insufficient for this purpose. In the opinion of the bureau, this will become possible only when personal works of army commanders and other leaders, as well as the results of detailed scientific investigations become available in a greater measure and, above all, when the archives of Germany's former allies and adversaries are thrown open.

The two volumes which have appeared to date are:

I. THE FRONTIER BATTLES IN THE WEST, 712 pages with numerous colored maps.

II. THE LIBERATION OF EAST PRUSSIA, 420 pages with numerous colored maps.

It is announced that further volumes of this work will appear at yearly intervals, the next two being:

Volume IV.—THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

Volume V.—THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST IN 1915.

The nature of the official instructions from its government, under which this bureau is operating in the compilation of this work, as well as the discrimination displayed in the selection of source material, give promise of a valuable contribution to the military history of the World War.

A. B.

DER GROSSE KRIEG 1914-1918—(THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1918)  
(VOL. III, FROM THE WINTER OF 1916-17 TO THE END  
OF THE WAR)

Edited by Lieut. Gen. Schwarte. German text, 693 pages. (1925.)  
Library No. 940.32.

Volume III of this work, which is the eighth in the order of appearance, treats of the military events during the last two years of the war, the period of the "Third High Command," the great German defensive battles in the west in 1917, the German offensive in the east and in Italy of the same year, and of the last efforts of the German people for the final struggle.

The authors of the ten chapters combined in this volume are General of Infantry von Zwehl, Lieutenant-General Schwarte, Lieutenant-General Fortmueller, Major-General von Borries, Colonel Jochim, Lieutenant-Colonel Garcke, and Major Freiherr von Willisen.

This volume concludes the account of the military events. The two remaining volumes, to be issued in the future, deal principally in national political matters and will supplement the other volumes to some extent, but will add nothing new thereto.

The eight volumes which have appeared to date constitute the first complete German history of the World War based on intensive research of all obtainable sources.

A. B.



**LE PRESTIGE DU POUVOIR—(THE PRESTIGE OF POWER)**

By Laurance Lyon. French text, 331 pages. (Paris: Payot, 1923.) Library No. 940.3.

This work deals primarily with the diplomatic and political aspects of the World War. Chapter XII, devoted to the Versailles Treaty, is of particular interest to the American reader. The book is considered of only moderate general value to the instructor personnel at these schools.

R. R. R.

**UN RAID DE CAVALERIE—(A CAVALRY RAID)**

By Gen. Pelecier, French Army. French text, 68 pages, map. (Charles-Lavauzelle & Cie., Paris, 1921.) Library No. 940.41112.

This book is based on a lecture given on 22 February, 1921, in Paris, by General Pelecier of the French Army to a large and distinguished audience. It opens with a general discussion of raids and then proceeds to trace the history of raids throughout the ages.

Arrived at the present time, the author laments the fact that French military thought, prior to 1914, was against military adventures distant from the main command and desired to retain all forces, including the cavalry, for battle.

The movements of the I Cavalry Corps are traced until its participation, as part of the French Sixth Army, in the battle of the Ourcq.

On the 8th September, 1914, the 5th Cavalry Division was at Levignen, about ten miles southwest of Villers Cotterets. It was ordered to gain the east bank of the Ourcq and "let its cannon be heard to decide the enemy to retreat." At this time, von Kluck was changing front to the west to meet the envelopment of Maunoury's Sixth Army coming from Paris.

The 5th Division penetrated the German rear areas, but had little or no opportunity for action owing to the very strong German forces on the roads and in the towns. It was without means of communication with the French forces and did not know their movements. It destroyed some trains and cut off some isolated Germans but it was unsuccessful in its fights, owing to faulty training and deficient equipment.

Although the German retreat to the Aisne was in progress during the later stages of this raid, the 5th Division never seems to have realized this fact.

After very hard marching, the 5th Division rejoined, at Beauvais, the I Cavalry Corps, which was engaged in the first movements to turn the German right, which later became the "Race to the Sea."

The division lost about half of its mounts and most of the artillery horses, and was incapacitated for further effort. Results were practically nil.

The facts on which General Pelecier's lecture is based are taken, according to his own statement, from "*Le role de la cavalerie francaise a l'aile gauche de la premiere bataille de la Marne*," by Hethay, published by Perrin et Cie, Paris.

This work and General Pelecier's lecture provoked a criticism by General von Kuhl, who was chief of staff of the German First Army at the first battle of the Marne. A rejoinder "*Une Incroyable Odyssee*", by Count Arnauld Doria, a French retired officer, gives a final summing up.

For translation of the last named work, see Instructors' File No. 320-LL.

T. F. V. N.

#### MONS AND THE RETREAT

By Capt. G. S. Gordon. 94 pages, map. (Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1918.) Library No. 940.41133.

A brief and vivid story of the Retreat of the British Army from Mons in 1914, with a brief preface by the Commander of the Army, Field Marshal Sir John French. The booklet, written in a popular rather than technical form, adds no new material to existing sources, but it may serve as a framework for a more detailed study of the retreat.

E. H.

#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES IN FRANCE

By John Buchan. 350 pages, 22 maps. (Thos. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., London, 1920.) Library No. 940.331.

This book was written by the author on request of the Government of the Union of South Africa. It is the official

history of the South African forces in Europe during the World War.

It describes incidents in connection with the raising and training of the different units composing the South African contingent in the war and gives an interesting account of the actions of these units in each engagement participated in by them.

A list of the individuals who won Victoria Crosses and of units that won honors is given.

This volume is just a historical narrative. The largest unit was an infantry brigade. No field orders covering a single phase of any operation are given. It is considered of only moderate general value.

B. H. L. W.

#### **HANDBOOK OF SIBERIA AND ARCTIC RUSSIA**

By Geographical Section, N. I. D. (British). 384 pages. Library No. 914.7.

Contents: General Geographical Features—Climate—Vegetation—Animal Life, Fisheries and Hunting—Native Tribes of Siberia and Arctic Russia—Colonization of Siberia—Religion in Siberia—Hygiene—Agriculture—Live Stock—Timber Industry—Mineral Resources—Manufacturing Industries—Natural Resources and Trade of Arctic Russia—Divisions, Administration and Town—Roads and Telegraphs—Railways—Historical Notes—Weights and Measures—Money—Time—Calendar—General Orographical Map.

#### **BISMARCK**

By C. Grant Robertson, M. A., C. V. O. 500 pages. (London: Constable & Co., 1919.) Library No. 923.

A study of the political life of Bismarck. It shows the development of Bismarck's character and Bismarck's policies under the influence of German events and German thought of his period. It is apparently unbiased and the result of thorough study of original sources. The book is considered of value only to the historical student.

K. B. E.

**JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1924**

By Fred T. Jane. 424 pages. (London: Sampson Low, 1924.) Library No. 359.

The new edition of this admirable publication is well up to the usual high standard of excellence. Of particular interest are some details of the new 10,000 ton cruisers about to be built by all the principal Sea Powers. Fairly full particulars and sketches of the French and Italian designs and a few figures relating to the Japanese ones are given. Only the names of the new British cruisers appear and the United State's ships are only briefly referred to in the foreword.

A number of new and good photographs have been added and views of some of the more important warships taken from the air are also given. Having regard to the growing importance of identification from aircraft it is to be hoped that these will be added to in succeeding editions.

An old feature which has been partly revived is the inclusion of plans and details of the principal United States and Japanese harbours and particulars of their docks and ship-building resources. It will make for completeness if those of the other principal countries could be included in future.

As a comprehensive record and pictorial guide to the navies of the world, "Jane's Fighting Ships" easily holds its premier place.—(Reprint from *Jour. of the Royal United Service Institution*, Feb., 1925.)

**KAMPF UM FLUESSE, BEITRAEGE AUS DEM KRIEGE 1914-1918—  
(RIVER CROSSINGS IN PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY, CON-  
TRIBUTIONS FROM THE WAR, 1914-1918)**

By Dr. Oscar Regele, Staff Captain, Austrian Army, formerly Corps of Engineers, Austro-Hungarian Army. German text, 95 pages, 4 maps. (Berlin, 1925.) Library No. 357.74.

The author states that this treatise is intended less for engineer officers than for the officers of the command and of the other arms in order to awaken a better understanding of this, the most difficult task of the engineers, and to further the cooperation of all arms in its execution.

Every river crossing in the presence of the enemy constitutes a period of weakness, which can be overcome successfully, only by the complete cooperation of all arms.

The importance of water lines in the conduct of war reaches far back into history; nearly all campaigns, beginning with Alexander, Xerxes, Hannibal, and Caesar, up to modern times, have included forced river crossings. Many of the greatest battles of history—Zenta, Belgrade, Prague, Wuerzburg, Aspern-Wagram, Leipzig, and Liaojang, in their conception and course, have been more or less influenced by water line obstacles.

During the World War, river crossings continued to play a role of great importance, being inseparably connected with every campaign during the years, 1914-1918; this may readily be shown by mentioning some of the rivers concerned, *viz*: Vistula, San, Bug, Niemen, Narew, Dniester with tributaries, Dunajec, Beresina, Styr, Duna, Sereth, Drina, Save, Danube, Argesul, Strumma, Vojusa, Nethe, Meuse, Marne, Sambre, Yser, Aisne, Somme, Ypres Canal, Isonzo, Tagliamento, Piave, Tigris, etc.

Contents: I. *Forced river crossings*.—Means and Methods of Crossing—Operative, Tactical and Technical Considerations—The Execution—General Principles Governing the Attack—Preparations—The Crossing—The Initial Bridgehead—Construction of the Bridge—Further Development of the Bridgehead—Development of Combat into Pursuit and Retreat—The Command—Engineers and Material. II. Defense of River Crossings. III. Data concerning Personnel, Equipment and Material Required—Historical Examples.

On the whole, the principles and methods advocated are in consonance with those taught at these schools. The book is considered of special value to the G-2 Section on account of the twenty brief historical examples of river crossings with accompanying sketches contained therein.

A. B.

**LE COMBAT DE L'INFANTERIE—(INFANTRY COMBAT)**

By Col. Allehaut, French Army. French text, 184 pages. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1924.) Library No. 358.1. (In course of translation.)

The author of this book presents an analytical and synthetic study of the French regulations for infantry combat, illustrating the principles discussed by concrete examples taken from the war during the period, 1914-1918. The text is divided into three parts. In Part I, the author discusses the necessity for commanders of other arms understanding the powers and limitations of infantry if proper support is to be given to the infantry. It is illustrated by examples from the World War. The characteristics of infantry and the psychology of the infantry soldier are treated in detail, and the necessity for close cooperation between the infantry and artillery is demonstrated.

In Part II, combat, both offensive and defensive, is handled in detail. The principle of fire and movement, the effect of fire, the necessity for fire superiority, the coordination of fire and movement, disposition in depth, march towards the enemy, the approach march, development, contact, deployment, the attack, occupation and retention of captured ground, maintenance of contact, and exploitation of success are fully discussed and illustrated by concrete examples taken from the World War.

Part III takes up the offensive and defensive combat of the infantry battalion and the infantry regiment. Particular stress is laid on the plan of movement, preparation for combat, cooperation of the artillery and tanks, the necessity for surprise, and means of maintaining and increasing the morale of the infantry. The methods by which the battalion and regimental commanders follow the development of the action and the means at hand, by which those commanders can intervene in an action already under way, are treated most understandingly and with broad vision.

The text, throughout, is illustrated by historical examples which are most apt. Not the least instructive matter contained is to be found in the historical examples showing the results of not properly applying the principles applicable to the situation.



In general, the teachings of the text correspond to those adopted by our service. This excellent treatise should prove a valuable source of historical examples for use by the infantry section in the course in Tactics and Technique of Infantry. To a lesser extent, the above remark applies to the artillery subsection of these schools.

E. S.

GEFECHTSAUFGABEN FUER KAVALLERIE—(COMBAT PROBLEMS FOR CAVALRY)

By Lieut. Col. G. Brandt, German Army. German text, 78 pages with 8 sketches. (Berlin: Mittler, 1924.) Library No. 358.2.

The author refers to paragraph 325, *German Cavalry Regulations*, which prescribe: "The gravity of training is placed on the rapid change from mounted movements to dismounted combat, and the reverse. Exercises in surprise action and in which mobility is the paramount factor are important. They correspond to the characteristics of this arm." Paragraph 327 prescribes: "Rapid development of exercises leads to erroneous conceptions in regard to the duration of operations. Exercises in which predominance is given to the organ of command or to parts of the regiment only, are likely to blunt the troops."

In the combat problems contained in this book, the author endeavors to comply with the requirements of the cavalry regulations. The fifteen problems, each complete with solution and comments, pertain to the group, platoon, cavalry machine gun platoon, troop, and regiment, embracing the following subjects:

Assembly—March towards the Enemy—Defense against an Armored Car Attack—Conduct in Presence of Hostile Aircraft—Surprise Fire Attack—Rapid Breaking of weak Resistance by the Advance Guard—Deployed Mounted Advance to force Reconnaissance—Attack against Infantry—Deployment for dismounted Attack against a Flank—Occupation of a broad Defensive Position—Breaking-off of Combat

—Pursuit—Deployment for Dismounted Attack—Conduct of Mobile Combat.

This book is of some interest to the cavalry subsection.

A. B.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS  
YEOMANRY

By Frank Fox. 324 pages, 6 maps. (London: Philip Allan & Co., 1923.) Library No. 940.333.

This book covers the operations of a British cavalry regiment during the World War as follows:

Gallipoli (dismounted), August to October, 1915.

Egypt and Sinai, November, 1915, to December, 1916.

Palestine, January, 1917, to December, 1917.

Operations east of the Jordan River, January, 1918, to the summer of 1918.

Nazareth, Acre, Damascus, and Aleppo, Summer of 1918, to the armistice with Turkey.

Numerous operations, including attack, defense, and reconnaissance, in which the regiment took part, either acting alone or as part of a larger force, are described in detail. Various measures taken for the care of men and horses are related, as well as the manner of solving various problems of supply which arose during the Palestine campaign.

This book is considered of special value to the cavalry subsection.

R. O. H.

USKUB OU DU ROLE DE LA CAVALERIE D'AFRIQUE DANS LA  
VICTOIRE—(USKUB, OR THE ROLE OF THE AFRICAN  
CAVALRY IN THE VICTORY)

By Gen. Jouinot-Gambetta, French Army. French text, 387 pages, 10 maps. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1920.) Library No. 940.4525.

On 15 September, 1918, the Allies began a powerful offensive that resulted in the surrender of Bulgaria on 27 September and of Turkey and Austria later. The French army bore a heavy burden in these operations, in which its cavalry (one brigade, consisting of the 1st and 4th Chasseurs d'Afrique, and

a regiment *de marche de spahis marocain*, about 3000 men, under General Jouinot-Gambetta) played an important role. The brigade was without artillery or aviation, though both were earnestly desired.

On 12 September, the brigade assembled south of Monastir but it was not until 10:00 PM., 21 September, that the attack of the armies had made sufficient progress for the cavalry to be ordered through the lines. Aided by a brilliant moon, the 1st Chasseurs, in advance, prepared a way, with much labor, across the wire and trenches. By daylight, the brigade had reached open country and, at 9:00 AM, halted and went into concealment from airplane observation while awaiting reports from reconnaissance detachments sent ahead toward Prilep.

The Commander in Chief now arrived in an automobile and ordered the cavalry to march on Uskub to capture the base and cut off the retreat of the Eleventh German Army, which was trying to make its escape through the Kalkandelen Pass.

Beyond Prilep, the enemy was found in force along the main highway, and the brigade was forced to follow mountain trails. Reaching Uskub at daylight, 29 September, one regiment was directed to pass to the south of the town and cut the route from the northern exit of the Kalkandelen Pass. The other two regiments were directed upon the city itself from two different directions. After considerable fighting, the city, many prisoners, and a great quantity of supplies fell into the hands of the French cavalry at 2:00 PM. At 8:00 AM, 1 October, the leading French infantry and artillery elements reached Uskub. With the closing of the pass the Eleventh German Army capitulated.

The 4th Chasseur regiment was now detached and the remainder of the brigade placed under Serbian orders. At noon, 2 October, the movement to the north was resumed. The Danube was reached 21 October and crossed about a month later.

The brigade fought many actions against rear guards, and the author says the tactics were: "to hold the enemy in front with dismounted units while turning his flank with a mounted maneuvering force."

Combat was usually carried home with the machine gun and rifle but the brigade took to the saber quickly when occasion offered. For example, the advance guard squadron charged into Negotin on 21 October, jumping a trench filled with German soldiers as it entered the town.

We note a free use of patrols and reconnaissance detachments, at times reaching the strength of a half-regiment.

The brigade made greater progress than was anticipated by the Serbian commander and was in condition to continue. The author partly explains this as follows: "because we had marched always at the walk; because we had always watered our horses and had allowed them to graze freely; and because we had always provided sufficient sleep and food for the men."

General Jouinot-Gambetta regrets the lack of any kind of artillery and feels that the air service failed in maintaining liaison between the cavalry and other units and the higher command.

The French radio equipment carried by wheel transportation had to be left behind when the command was forced into the mountains. All the pigeons were despatched early. Local telephone lines were broken. Messages were carried mostly by local Serbians, who were, of course, friendly.

Over the mountain trails, the command marched in column of troopers. They dismounted and led often. Night marches were frequent.

This is a very readable account of the operations of cavalry assisting in the exploitation of a victory. It is of interest to any one studying the closing operations in the Balkans and is of special interest and value to cavalry officers.

C. L.

DIE DEUTSCHE KAVALLERIE 1915 IN LITAUEN UND KURLAND  
—(THE GERMAN CAVALRY IN LITHUANIA AND COURLAND)

By von Poseck. German text, 220 pages. (Berlin: Mittler, 1924.)  
Library No. 940.422.

A very instructive account of the operations of the German cavalry in Lithuania and Courland in 1915. The author is now Inspector of Cavalry in Germany. The open country near the Baltic coast would seem well adapted for movement

of cavalry, and the then non-continuous nature of the front offered numerous ready-made gaps; but the German cavalry, we discover, was not enterprising; in fact, the only dashing exploits recorded are two Russian cavalry raids. The first, by the Ussuri Cossack Brigade in May, who penetrated "deep into the rear of the German lines." The German telephone lines were destroyed over a wide area and supply interrupted, and the raiders escaped untouched. General von Poseck himself characterizes it as "a cavalry exploit carried out with dash and skill." The other raid, also by Cossacks, occurred at the end of September, got twelve miles behind the German line, and for three days played havoc with the rearward communications, drawing troops in pursuit from the very weak front. The raiders again escaped scot-free. On the other hand, all a few German raiders did was to blow up short lengths of railway, and, witting not that this method had been found worthless sixty years before—General Sherman taught us how to interrupt railways—were surprised to see trains running again very soon after their visit. In large bodies the German cavalry was unable to move much faster than the infantry; it had no special cavalry bridging equipment like our own, could not get the ordinary pontoon wagons over the bad Russian roads, and was therefore compelled to wait and build extemporized bridges, and the streams were many. Attempts were made to put the machine guns and demolition equipment on pack animals, but "as the pack saddles proved unsuitable, the equipment had to be carried on little carts obtained locally." We learn further that as a novelty, "the Engineer detachment was made a mounted one (*beritten gemacht*)," for here again the enemy, as in so many practical military matters and staff work, was behind us, and had no engineer field squadrons. The whole of the baggage transport had to be abandoned, and country carts and horses substituted for it. All this is far from creditable to the prevision of the late Great General Staff.

The book deals with two main operations, the diversion made on the coast a few days before the break-through at Gorlice-Tarnow in Galicia was begun, and the subsequent general advance to Riga and the line of the Duna river. Ludendorff, it will be recalled, advocated the turning of the Russian

one from the north; when Falkenhayn and Conrad decided in a break-through elsewhere, he "would not entirely abandon his scheme, and in order to hold the Russian forces and divert attention from the break-through point in Galicia, he determined on an operation on a large scale at the end of April, with three divisions and three cavalry divisions under Lieut.-General von Lauenstein, from East Prussia to Lithuania and Courland." General von der Marwitz commanded the Cavalry Corps, which contained our old friends the 3d, 6th, and Bavarian Cavalry Divisions, with the author as chief of staff.

General von Poseck tells the main story with great clearness, and provides excellent sketch maps by which the routes of the troops can be followed; episodes and details obtained from lower formations and units he gives in small print. To narrate shortly what happened, on the 26th of April, 1915, an attempt was made up the coast to turn the Russian flank; the Russians seem to have had news of the operation and fell back without getting caught; the villages were found empty and everything of value removed or burnt. The German cavalry led the advance, but the larger bodies were held up and had to wait for the infantry to come along and help them. A general advance from the Prussian frontier to the neighborhood of Schaulen (on the Libau railway), some seventy-five miles, was made. Some cavalry, with infantry in wagons, was then pushed on ahead to get the Mitau. At that moment came information of a Russian concentration against the exposed right flank and rear of Lauenstein's force, and, on the 3d of May, the cavalry was at short notice brought back to cover that flank. There were protests from the cavalry leaders against this sudden change, as there was not time to collect all the patrols, relay posts, etc., that were out. Hindenburg-Ludendorff then gave orders for Lauenstein's force to take up a defensive position along the Dubissa (roughly north and south) covering the area gained near the coast, and here the whole force remained entrenched for two months, from the 12th of May to the 13th of July, the cavalry being employed as a mobile reserve to reinforce threatened points. It was during this period that the Russian cavalry made its first raid.

On the 26th of May, Lauenstein's force came under General Otto von Below and was renamed the Niemen Army, and from



the end of June onward was gradually reinforced, whilst preparations were made for an offensive, as further south, owing to the break-through at Gorlice-Tarnow, 2d of May and subsequent operations, the Russians were everywhere falling back.

Below's Army was organized into three corps under Richthofen (3 divisions), Morgen (2 divisions), and Lauenstein (3 divisions), the 3d and Bavarian Cavalry division being attached to the first, and the 2d, 6th, and 8th Divisions, and a composite cavalry division, all under General von Schmettow, to the last, nearest to the coast. During the advance and in the small fights which took place with the Russian rear guards, the German cavalry acted purely as mounted infantry. It was particularly useful to a large force advancing in many columns for covering and searching the gaps between the columns, and for pushing up reinforcements quickly where they seemed to be required. It is alleged that one charge was made, but it turns out that the only foundation for the claim is that a German squadron in open order galloped 4,000 yards after some retreating Russian horsemen, and killed eight and captured five. A Russian Guard Cavalry Brigade (*Carde a cheval*, ten squadrons) did make a genuine charge on the 6th of October, in lines supported by closed squadrons, on some dismounted German cavalry and *Landwehr*, who were retiring, driven back by artillery fire. It was stopped by enfilade fire and machine gun fire of the reserves. "It is regretted that there was no reserve mounted at hand to pursue." It is estimated that the Russians lost 150 men and 200 horses killed. General von Poseck comments that "it was a further proof that a well timed, properly echeloned and boldly ridden charge must eventually fail in face of enemy machine, rifle, and gun fire."

There are some excellent photographs of the German commanders and their staffs. The author might have helped the reader of his text by giving some indication, with regard to well known reference points, where the many small villages mentioned are to be found on the maps. He has a long list of abbreviations, the only one we found it necessary to look up,

"K. T. D.," was not explained.—(Reprint from the *British Army Quarterly*, October, 1924.)

This book is considered of special value to the Cavalry subsection.

#### AIRCRAFT IN WARFARE—THE DAWN OF THE FOURTH ARM

By F. W. Lanchester, M. Inst. C. E., M. Inst. A. E. 222 pages. (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1916.) Library No. 357.78.

This book is an unusually complete discussion of all types of aircraft, their characteristics and limitations, with their tactical possibilities. It is an able exposition, but is of very slight value today, because it was written in 1914, since which time by far the greater part of aircraft development has occurred. It is interesting to compare the author's predictions in regard to aircraft, with what has actually happened, and to note where he foresaw correctly, and where his estimates were wholly erroneous. But beyond this, there is little worth reading except his discussion of the *N-square Law* in Chapters V and VI.

This book is of special interest only to officers of the air service.

W. C. S.

#### DER PIONIERDIENST IM KRIEGE—(THE PIONEER SERVICE IN WAR)

By Major Toepffer, German Army. German text, 79 pages. (Berlin: Mittler, 1919.) Library No. 623.

The author states that, in view of the distinguished services rendered by the engineers during the World War, alongside of the other arms, it may prove of interest to consider more closely the multifarious employment and activities of the engineer arm and of the pioneer activities of the infantry and other principal arms, as well as the views developed during the war with reference to the construction of defenses and the art of field fortification in general.

The work comprises a brief compilation of service regulations, secret in part, issued before and principally during the war.

Its contents are as follows: Construction of Defenses in Mobile Situations (Field Fortifications)—Construction of Defenses in Stabilized Situations—Demolitions and Interruption of Lines of Communication—Mining Operations—Construction of Bridges—Construction of Roads and Ramps—Bivouacs, Camps and Barracks—Illumination and Signalling—Fortifications—Brief Resume of the Course of Development of Permanent Fortifications—The Fortress prior to the War of 1914-1918—Armor—Coast Fortifications—Brief Consideration of the Value and Influence of Permanent Fortifications during the World War.

This book is of some general value to all officers and especially to officers of the engineers.

A. B.

I RIFORMIMENTI DELL'ESERCITO MOBILITATO DURANTE LA GUERRE ALLA FRONTE ITALIANA (1915-1918)—(THE SUPPLY OF THE ARMY MOBILIZED ON THE ITALIAN FRONT DURING THE WORLD WAR—1915-1918)

Italian War Dept. Publication. Italian text, 279 pages, 18 maps. (1924.) Library No. 940.326.

This is a complete and detailed account of supply pertaining to the Italian Army during the World War. The subject is covered thoroughly in all its phases. All kinds of supplies and material are dealt with. Transportation and communication, by rail, automobile, telephone, and telegraph are discussed. A mass of statistical data is included.

In view of the fact that Italian supply is covered in sufficient detail for general school purposes in the "Report of the Military Board of Allied Supply," this book is of special interest only to the G-4 Section.

F. S. B.

L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE—(MILITARY HISTORY)

By Renee Tournes, Lt. Col. of Inf., French Army. French text, 114 pages. (Charles-Lavauzelle, Paris, 1922.) Library No. 355.09.

This excellent work emphasizes the necessity for officers in the military service to have a comprehensive knowledge of

military history, based on the critical treatment of source material.

The author states that in making theoretical studies in tactics and strategy, in time of peace, the lessons learned from experience in wars of the past should not be neglected, as they furnish valuable lessons for the future in the matter of what to do and what to avoid. Based on this premise, the greater part of the work is devoted to a discussion of the neglect on the part of the French to provide for adequate and systematic instruction in military history at the Ecole de Guerre and at the various military preparatory schools, concerning which matter the author makes certain recommendations as to how the existing defects may be remedied.

The book is of some general value and of special interest to the G-2 Section.

H. S. G.

RUSSLAND IM WELTKRIEGE 1914-1915—(RUSSIA IN THE  
WORLD WAR, 1914-1915)

By Jurij Daniloff, Quartermaster General of the Imperial Russian Army. (Translated into German by Rudolf, Freiherr von Campenhausen.) 581 pages, 11 separate maps. (1925.) Library No. 940.32.

Born in 1866, Jurij Nikiforovicz Daniloff, after his graduation from the Military Academy at Kief and the Artillery School at Pertesburg, entered the Field Artillery. In 1892, as a captain and distinguished graduate of the Nicolai War Academy, he was appointed to the general staff and assigned to the military district of Kief, where he served under General Dragomirov, well known in Russia as well as in foreign countries as a military writer and educator. The ability displayed by Daniloff during this period in connection with mobilization work opened the way to a splendid military career. He was transferred to the general staff at Petersburg and assigned to the mobilization section. He served in various sections of the general staff, and finally as chief of the operations section. During this period he frequently acted as instructor in military schools and directed practical exercises at the War College. From 1906 to 1908, he commanded the 166th Rovno Infantry Regiment. Between 1908 and 1914, the sphere of activity of

Colonel and later of Major General Daniloſſ was considerably enlarged. Recalled to the general ſtaff, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster and ſoon thereafter Quartermaster General, which office he held for five years, during which period frequent changes occurred in the office of Chief of Staff.

On the outbreak of the war, Lieutenant General Daniloſſ was appointed Quartermaster General to the Czar, which reſponsible position he held until September, 1915. Later, he was ſucceſſively commander of the XXV Army Corps, Chief of Staff of the North Front, and commander of the Fifth Army. He was decorated with the order of St. George, IV Class, an honor beſtowed on very few perſons in the Russian Army, and promoted to the rank of general of infantry at the early age of 48 years.

This book published in 1925, contains no bibliography. The author ſtates in his foreword that his work is baſed principally on memory and that, therefore, it makes no claim of being an hiſtorical work. He adds, however, that he has devoted much time and effort in the endeavor to give his work as objective and truthful a character as poſſible, and that a part of his material has been taken from the available archives in Paris. He believes himſelf juſtified in aſſuming that his work has been erected on a firm and indeſtructible foundation.

The book is accompanied by eleven ſeparate ſituation maps:

1. The Russian and German Concentrations in 1914.
2. The Operations in Eaſt Prussia.
3. The Operations in Galicia.
4. The Invaſion of Belgium.
5. The Retreat of the Firſt Russian Army from Eaſt Prussia to the Neimen and the Operations of Auguſtovo.
6. The Operations around Waſaw.
7. The Advance on the Left Bank of the Viſtula and the Operations at Breſiny.
8. The Army of the Caucasus at the End of October, 1914.
9. The German Advance from Eaſt Prussia during the Winter of 1914-15.
10. The Operations in Galicia during the firſt half of 1915.
11. The Russian Retreat from Galicia and the Weſtern Frontier Regions.

In view of the great ſcarcity of military writings preſenting the operations on the Russian Front from the Allied point of view, this book muſt be conſidered as an important contribu-

tion to the military literature of the war and is, therefore, of special value to the student of military history.

A. B.

#### YPRES, 1914

Official account published by order of the German General Staff. Translated by G. C. W. 130 pages. (London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1919.) Library No. 940.41172.

This book was written in the autumn of 1917 by a German General Staff officer. It was intended to give the German people a general idea of the operations of the German forces in the neighborhood of Ypres. Naturally, the account is presented in a manner most favorable to the German forces, and probably, with the view to maintaining or increasing the enthusiasm of the German people for the war. It repeatedly and erroneously claims successes for the German Army against superior British forces; and claims a victory, while admitting that the operations were for the purpose of closing with the enemy and gaining Calais during 1914. The book is considered of interest to the G-2 section only.

B. L.

#### A FIELD MARSHAL'S MEMOIRS

By Alfred Count von Waldersee. (Translated by Frederic Whyte.) 286 pages. (London: Hutchinson & Co., 1924.) Library No. 923.

In his prefatory note, Frederic Whyte, the translator of this work states: "Field-Marshal Alfred Count von Waldersee's *Denkwuerdigkeiten* are in three volumes in the German edition. The two first, covering the years, 1832-1900, were issued at the end of 1922; the third, covering the period, August, 1900-March, 1904, appeared late in 1923. The entire work was edited by Herr Heinrich Otto Meisner, with the approval and assistance of the Field-Marshal's nephew, Lieutenant-General George Count von Waldersee, who contributed a brief preface to Volume I. The ex-Kaiser, to whom many of Waldersee's pages must have come as a bitter and astonishing revelation, would not endorse the tribute very cordially, nor would it have met with the entire approval either of Bismarck or of the Emperor Frederick.



"There is a second preface by Herr Meisner, who abstains from panegyrics and merely explains how the work has been pieced together. The Field-Marshal, it seems, had intended eventually to prepare a book of Reminiscences for the press, but only a very few pages of the *Denkwuerdigkeiten* as printed were written with a view to publication. They have been compiled almost altogether from private diaries, correspondence, and memoranda. Hence the impression which they give of absolute genuineness; hence, also, much of their value as a trustworthy historical document. As the well known critic, Richard Bahr, remarked in the *Muenchener Zeitung*, the work presents in this respect a welcome contrast with many of the autobiographical volumes which have recently appeared in Germany—'self-justification-screeds,' as he calls them. The Reminiscences which the Field-Marshal contemplated writing might, indeed, have had to be placed in the same category, but here we have the author almost 'un-retouched,' and almost as natural and as ingenuous as Pepys."

As stated by the translator in his introduction, this book is a condensation of the three original volumes. Its contents include the experiences of von Waldersee as military attache to the Prussian embassy in Paris under Napoleon III, as aide-de-camp to King William I of Prussia during the Franco-Prussian War, as Charge d'Affairs in Paris at the conclusion of the War, as Chief of the General Staff of the X Army Corps under Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Deputy Chief of Staff and Quartermaster General of the German Army under von Moltke, as General in command of the IX Army Corps and finally, as commander in chief of the Allied Forces in China during the Boxer Rebellion.

The work is a candid account of diplomatic events in Europe during the period beginning with the last days of the Second French Empire in 1870, and ending just prior to the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. It throws an intimate side light, from a soldier's point of view, on European international relations during that period and is therefore of interest. From the viewpoint of these schools, Chapters IX, X, and XI are of special interest to the Historical Section, containing, as they do, the account and views of the com-

mander in chief of the Allied Forces in China, during the Boxer Rebellion, of which our forces constituted a part.

A. B.

COMMENTAIRES DE BLAISE DE MONLUC, MARECHAL DE FRANCE  
—(COMMENTARIES OF BLAISE DE MONLUC, MARSHAL OF  
FRANCE) (Vols. I and II)

French text, 1,000 pages, 9 maps. (Vol. I, 1911, Vol. II, 1914.) Library  
No. 356.1.

The personal memoirs of an early day marshal of France (1503-1577), comprising a philosophical study of the material and, particularly, the human side of warfare. One of the first works on leadership and military character by a professional soldier.

In addition, these volumes are an interesting example of the restoration of a text, the original of which has been subjected to many intentional and unintentional changes. The introduction develops some of the methods whereby restoration has been accomplished.

The text is in sixteenth century French but can be read understandingly, though necessarily slowly. Due to the character of the text, these volumes are considered of special value in connection with methods of historical research.

A translation into English bearing the title: "THE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF THE SIEUR DE MONTLUC, MARSHAL OF FRANCE" (Library No. 356.1), condenses into 117 pages some of the principal points of the complete work. This latter pamphlet is of interest to the Command Section.

W. R. W.

THE PROBLEM OF THE PACIFIC AND THE NEW POLICIES OF  
BOLIVIA

By Luis Barros Borgono. 191 pages. (Baltimore: The Sun Job Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 984.

A partisan presentation of the Chilian viewpoint in refutation of the efforts of Bolivia to obtain, through the League of Nations by the application of Article 19 of the

*January-March, 1925*

Covenant, a revision of the treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chile in 1904.

It contains an argumentative discussion of the diplomacy of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru, from 1873 to 1921, in the efforts of each to obtain possession of nitrate fields along disputed portions of their boundaries. It contains a brief account of the War of the Pacific from the political viewpoint. Military operations are not discussed.

The book is of negative value to these schools.

M. G. F.

#### ARCHANGLE, THE AMERICAN WAR WITH RUSSIA

By a Chronicler. 216 pages, map. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1924.) Library No. 940.45253.

On the whole, a destructive criticism of the United States for engaging in military operations against the Russians after the revolution, and of the military conduct of the operations. The plan of campaign is discussed in very general terms, pointing out the evil of dispersion, but adding nothing new on the subject.

The book is of negative value as an historical account.

E. S., Jr.

#### DEDUCTIONS FROM THE WORLD WAR

By Lt. Gen. Baron v. Freytag-Loringhoven. 176 pages. (Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1918.) Library No. 940.37.

This book was written during the war for German consumption and is interesting as an attempt to lay the foundations of history. In this respect, it is comparable to the popular edition of Moltke's History of the Franco-German War of 1870. It is of negative value to these schools.

O. P. R.

#### THE FIFTH DIVISION IN THE GREAT WAR

By Brig. Gen. A. H. Hussey, C. B., C. M. G. and Maj. D. S. Inman. 260 pages, 18 maps. (London: Nisbet and Co., Ltd., 1921.) Library No. 940.331.

A history of the British 5th Division, written for its members. It contains no bibliography. The description of

operations is meager and the maps are poor. The book is considered of negative value to these schools.

L. G. B.

THE ROMANCE OF THE LAST CRUSADE

By Maj. Vivian Gilbert. 235 pages. (D. Appleton & Co., 1923.)  
Library No. 940.434.

A narrative of the personal experiences of the author, the book is of negative value for military purposes.

F. S. B.

MILITAERISCHE AUFGABEN-SAMMLUNG—(COLLECTION OF MILITARY PROBLEMS, 1924)

German text, 176 pages, with 5 separate maps. (Berlin: *Offene Worte*, 1925.) Library No. 357.

This volume contains six problems in applied tactics and logistics, including approved solutions and discussions. Of these, three are division problems involving a decision, logistical measures, and an estimate of the situation, respectively. The remaining three are regimental problems, involving a decision, the organization of a march column, and the tactical and logistical execution of a division order, respectively. The remainder of the text is devoted to tactical and technical subproblems, pertaining to smaller units and to general theoretical instruction on various subjects.

This book is intended for officers of the junior grades; it is of only slight interest to the instructors at these schools.

A. B.

## V. NEW TRANSLATIONS FILED IN INSTRUCTORS' FILE ROOM

### From the French

#### A FRENCH INFANTRY DIVISION IN THE CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918

By Maj. Lanoix, French Army. 167 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 550-X.

#### THE JAPANESE ARMY

By Lucien Bec. 11 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 710-D.

#### A RAID BY A CAVALRY DIVISION DURING THE WORLD WAR

By Count Arnauld Doria. 58 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 320-LL.

#### THE ELEMENTS OF MILITARY PSYCHOLOGY

By Maj. Taboureaux, French Army. Instructors' File No. 1110-D.

#### CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE GROUPS

(An illustrative problem.) By Col. Loir, Director, French Cav. Course. Instructors' File No. 320-MM.

#### THE FOURTH BUREAU (G-4) OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF

By Maj. S. Raoult. Instructors' File No. 580-C.

#### ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE IN THE LIGHT MOTORIZED DIVISION

By G. Meckler, *Chef d'Escadron d'Artillerie*. Instructors' File No. 400-H.

#### A CAVALRY DIVISION DURING EXPLORATION

(An illustrative problem.) By Col. Loir, Director, French Cav. Course. 70 pages (typed), maps. Instructors' File No. 320-NN.

#### THE CAVALRY DIVISION IN THE DEFENSIVE (CLOSING A GAP)

By Col. Loir, Director, French Cav. Course. 28 pages (typed), map. Instructors' File No. 320-OO.

#### ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE

By Maj. Fontaine, French War Dept., Director of the Arty. 26 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 320-MM.

**THE GERMAN GREAT GENERAL STAFF BEFORE AND DURING  
THE WORLD WAR**

By Gen. Douchy, Ex-Chief of Staff, French VIII Army. 154 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. P. H. 33-1.

**From the German**

**THE CAMPAIGN OF THE NINTH ARMY AGAINST THE RUMANIANS  
AND RUSSIANS**

By Erick v. Falkenhayn. Extracts: Attempts to Cross the Mountains by Surprise—The Crossing of the Mountains by Force—The Battle of Targu Jui. 51 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 610-EEE.

**WHAT INFLUENCE HAVE WOODED ZONES AND FORESTS ON  
MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS?**

22½ pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 920-F. See under "Digest of Articles."

**ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSE**

By German War Dept. 10 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 610-S.

**COMMAND AND COMBAT OF THE COMBINED ARMS**

(German Field Service Regulations, Part I.) By German War Dept. 160 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 1790-A.



## **VI. NEW BOOKS RECEIVED**

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### **General Subjects**

#### **THE UNITED STATES CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT, JULY, 1921-JUNE, 1924**

(Summary of books, pamphlets, and documents published.) 2161 pages. (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1924.) Library No. 011.

#### **THE WORLD ALMANAC AND BOOK OF FACTS**

Edited by Robert Hunt Lyman. (New York: The World, 1925.) Library No. 317.

### **U. S. Government Publications, General Subjects**

#### **SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920**

By Bureau of the Census. 285 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 310.

#### **ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAX LEVIES, 1922**

By Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 150 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 313.

#### **TAXES COLLECTED**

By Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 157 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 313.

#### **PUBLIC DEBT**

By Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 183 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 313.

#### **ESTIMATED NATIONAL WEALTH, 1922**

By Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 34 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 313.

#### **CENSUS OF ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, 1922: ELECTRIC RAILWAYS**

By Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 256 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1925.) Library No. 310.

#### **REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1924**

Library No. 020.

### **Encyclopediae**

**NEW VOLUMES OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, (VOLS. 30, 31, AND 32)**

Library No. 032.

**SUPPLEMENT TO INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOLS. 1 AND 2**

Library No. 030.

### **Political History and Geography**

**THE PUBLIC PAPERS OF WOODROW WILSON (COLLEGE AND STATE)**

1044 pages. (New York: Harper and Bros., 1925.) Library No. 908.

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW WORLD PROBLEMS IN POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY (UNITED STATES AND TURKEY)**

By Isiah Bowman, Ph. D. 98 pages. (Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Co., 1923.)

### **National Defense**

**THE NEEDS OF A NATION (PACIFICISM)**

By Lee Alexander Stone, Lt. Col., Military Intelligence, O. R. C. 14 pages. Library No. 356.49.

### **Commissioned Personnel, U. S. Army**

**ARMY RETIREMENTS BASED ON THE ARMY REGISTER, 1923**

197 pages. (Washington: U. S. Infantry Ass'n, 1923.) Library No. 355.162.

**OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER, JANUARY 1, 1925**

Published by order of the Sec'y of War. 840 pages. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office, 1925.) Library No. 355.05.

### **Military Education**

**ARMY INSTRUCTION AND STUDY**

By Spaulding. See under "Digest of Books."

### **The Art of War—General**

**PRECEPTS AND JUDGEMENTS**

By Marshal Foch. Translated by Hilaire Belloc. 359 pages. (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1920.) Library No. 356.1.

### Combined Tactics

**FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (VOL. 1), ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION (BRITISH)**

375 pages. (London: H. M. Stationary Office, 1923.) Library No. 357.01.

**L'EVOLUTION DES IDEES TACTIQUES EN FRANCE ET EN ALLEMAGNE PENDANT LA GUERRE 1914-1918—(THE EVOLUTION OF TACTICAL IDEAS IN FRANCE AND GERMANY DURING THE WAR OF 1914-1918)**

By Lieut. Col. Lucas (French). French text, 319 pages. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1923.) Library No. 940.36.

**DIE TRUPPENFUEHRUNG—(THE COMMAND OF TROOPS)**

By von Cochenhausen (German). See under "Digest of Books."

**TAKTIK IN AUFGABEN UND LOESUNGEN—(TACTICS—PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS)**

By Leyen (German). See under "Digest of Books."

**MILITARISCHE AUFGABEN—SAMMLUNG, 1924—(COLLECTION OF MILITARY PROBLEMS, 1924)**

See under "Review of Books."

**KAMPF UM FLUESSE—BEITRAEGE AUS DEM KRIEGE 1914-18—(RIVER CROSSINGS IN PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE WAR, 1914-18)**

By Regele (Austrian). See under "Review of Books."

### Logistics

**REPORT OF THE MILITARY BOARD OF ALLIED SUPPLY (FRENCH)**

French and English texts. (Washington: Gov't Printing Office.) Library No. 940.4.

### Tactics and Technique of the Separate Arms—Infantry

**LE COMBAT DE L'INFANTERIE—(INFANTRY COMBAT)**

By Allehaut (French). See under "Review of Books."

### Cavalry

**GEFECHTSAUFGABEN FUER KAVALLERIE—(COMBAT PROBLEMS FOR CAVALRY)**

By Brandt (German). See under "Review of Books."

**STUDIEN UBER NEUZEITLICHE KAVALLERIE AN HAND DER  
KRIEGSERFAHRUNGEN—(A STUDY OF MODERN CAVALRY  
IN THE LIGHT OF WAR EXPERIENCES)**

By Lieut. Col. G. Brandt, German Army. German text, 62 pages.  
(Charlottenburg: *Offene Worte*, 1924.) Library No. 358.2.

**Automatic Arms**

**L'AVENEMENT DES ARMES AUTOMATIQUES—(THE ARRIVAL OF  
AUTOMATIC ARMS)**

By Devouges (French). See under "Review of Books."

**Artillery**

**ARTILLERY TRAINING (VOL. III), ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOY-  
MENT OF ARTILLERY IN WAR**

(British.) 320 pages, 2 sketches. (London: H. M. Stationary Office,  
1921.) Library No. 358.3.

**EXTERIOR BALLISTIC TABLES BASED ON NUMERICAL INTEGRA-  
TION (VOL. I, 1924)**

Prepared by Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army. 689 pages. (Washington:  
Gov't Printing Office, 1924.) Library No. 355.42.

**Engineers**

**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, 1924, VOLS. 1 AND 2**

Library No. 301.

**TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING**

By Maj. L. B. Roberts. 150 pages. (Washington: Society of Amer.  
Engrs., 1924.) Library No. 623.71.

**DER PIONIERDIENST IN KRIEGE—(THE PIONEER SERVICE IN  
WAR)**

By Toepffer (German). See under "Review of Books."

**Intelligence**

**MINUTES FOR DETECTING CONSPIRACIES IN THE STATE OF  
NEW YORK**

(2 Vols.) (New York: New York Historical Society, 1924.) Library  
No. 974.6.

**Military Training**

**TRAINING AND MANEUVER REGULATIONS, 1923 (BRITISH)**

160 pages. (London: H. M. Stationary Office, 1923.) Library No.  
357.01.

**BESTIMMUNGEN FUER DEN SCHIEDERICHTERDIENST BEI TRUP-  
PENUEBUNGEN—(REGULATIONS FOR THE UMPIRE SER-  
VICE FOR FIELD EXERCISES)**

By German War Dept. German text, 48 pages. (Berlin: Rietschdruck-  
erei, 1924.) Library No. 355.791. For translation see Instructors' File  
No. 1200-HH.

**Military Psychology and Morale**

**PSYCHOLOGIE DU SOLDAT EN CAMPAGNE—(THE PSYCHOLOGY  
OF THE SOLDIER IN THE FIELD)**

By Dr. Leon Wauthy. French text, 107 pages. (Paris: Charles-  
Lavauzelle, 1920.) Library No. 150.

**DIE PSYCHE DER HEERE—(THE SOUL OF ARMIES)**

By F. von Freytag-Loringhoven. German text, 175 pages. (Berlin:  
Mittler, 1923.) Library No. 940.321.

**Naval Science**

**JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, 1924**

By Jane. See under "Review of Books."

**Military History and Geography**

**ANDREW ATKINSON HUMPHREYS: A BIOGRAPHY**

By Henry H. Humphreys. 335 pages. (Philadelphia: John C. Winston,  
1924.) Library No. 923. (Presented by Miss Letitia A. Humphreys, 311  
S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.).

**MY STORY**

By Anson Mills, Brig. Gen., U. S. Army. 412 pages. (Published by  
the author, 1918.) Library No. 923. (Presented by Mrs. Wm. W. Overton.)

**COMMENTAIRES DE BLAISE DE MONTLUC, MARECHAL DE  
FRANCE—(COMMENTARIES OF BLAISE DE MONTLUC, MAR-  
SHAL OF FRANCE)**

See under "Review of Books."

**ADVENTURES OF MONTLUC**

(Blackie's English School Texts.) Edited by W. H. D. Rouse, Litt. D.  
117 pages. (London: Blackie and Son, Ltd., 1905.) Library No. 356.1.  
(A condensed translation of "*Commentaires de Blaise de Montluc, Marechal  
de France.*")

**L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE—(MILITARY HISTORY)**

By Tournes (French). See under "Review of Books."

**A FIELD MARSHAL'S MEMOIRS**

By von Waldersee. (Translated by Whyte.) See under "Review of Books."

**HANDBOOK OF SIBERIA AND ARCTIC RUSSIA (VOL. I)**

By Geographical Section, N. I. D. (British). See under "Review of Books."

**Military Leaders**

**ADDRESSES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF GENERAL  
JOHN J. PERSHING**

29 pages. Library No. 940.321.

**Regimental Histories**

**OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE 9TH U. S. INFANTRY, 1799-1909**

By Capt. Fred R. Brown, Adjutant, 9th Inf. 842 pages. (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley and Sons, 1909.) Library No. 353.6. (Presented by Ninth Infantry.)

**World War—General**

**LES ARMEES FRANCAISE DANS LA GRANDE GUERRE—(THE  
FRENCH ARMIES IN THE GREAT WAR)**

Series I, 1st vol. See under "Review of Books."

**LE PRESTIGE DU POUVOIR—(THE PRESENCE OF POWER)**

By Lyon (French). See under "Review of Books."

**LA GUERRE VUE D'EN BAS ET D'EN HAUT—(THE WAR AS  
SEEN FROM VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS)**

By Abel Ferry. French text, 324 pages. (1920.) Library No. 336.

**LA GRANDE GUERRE ET LA VERITE 1914-1919—(THE TRUTH  
ABOUT THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1919)**

By Maj. Perreau. French text, 452 pages. (Paul Gatin, Paris, 1924.) Library No. 940.32.

**DER GROSSE KRIEG—(THE GREAT WAR)**

By Schwarte (German). See under "Review of Books."

**DER WELTKRIEG, 1914-1918—(THE WORLD WAR, 1914-1918)**

German Official Account. See under "Review of Books."

**ZUR GESCHICHTE DES GROSSEN KRIEGES 1914-1918—(CON-  
TRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, 1914-  
1918)**

By Arz (Austrian). See under "Digest of Books."



### Western Front

**QUATRE ANNEES DE COMMANDEMENT—(FOUR YEARS OF COMMAND)**

By Gen. Dubail. French text, 3 vols. (Paris: L. Fournier, 1922.) Library No. 940.331.

**L'OFFENSIVE DE 1917 ET LE COMMANDEMENT DU GEN. NIVELLE  
—(THE OFFENSIVE OF 1917 AND GENERAL NIVELLE'S COMMAND)**

By Maj. de Civrieux. French text, 250 pages. (1919.) Library No. 940.441.

**ETHE: LA GUERRE EN ACTION: LE 22 AOUT 1914 AU 4E CORPS  
D'ARMEE—(ETHE: THE ARMY IN ACTION: THE IV ARMY  
CORPS ON 22 AUG., 1914)**

By Maj. Grasset. French text. Library No. 940.411. See review in *British Army Quarterly*, Oct., 1924.

### Russian Theater

**RUSSLAND IM WELTKRIEG, 1914-1915—(RUSSIA IN THE WORLD  
WAR, 1914-1915)**

By Daniloff (Russian). See under "Review of Books."

**DIE DEUTSCHE KAVALLERIE 1915 IN LITAUEN UND KURLAND—  
(THE GERMAN CAVALRY IN LITHUANIA AND KURLAND  
1915)**

By von Poseck (German). See under "Review of Books."

### Austrian Theater

**DREI JAHRE AUS DER ZEIT MEINER AMTSFUEHRUNG IM KRIEGE  
—(THREE YEARS OF MY TENURE OF OFFICE DURING THE  
WAR)**

By Burian (Austrian). See under "Digest of Books."

### Turkish Theater

**THE LONG ROAD TO BAGHDAD**

By Edmund Candler. 600 pages, 2 vols., 19 maps. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1919.) Library No. 940.434.

### Law

**UNITED STATES REPORTS, VOL. 257**

Library No. 340.

**I. S. M. A. No. 16**

**FEDERAL REPORTER (2D SERIES, VOL. I)**

1023 pages. (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1925.) Library No. 340.

**Languages**

**RUSSIAN GRAMMAR**

By N. Forbes, M. A., Ph. D. 275 pages. Library No. 491.7.

**Horsemanship**

**HORSE-SENSE AND HORSEMANSHIP OF TODAY**

By Geoffrey Brooke, D. S. O., M. C., Lt. Col. 16th—5th Lancers.  
180 pages. (London: Constable and Co., 1924.) Library No. 355.66. See  
review in *British Army Quarterly*, Oct., 1924.

## VII. MAGAZINES RECEIVED

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### United States

#### *Weeklies:*

Army and Navy Journal.  
Army and Navy Register.  
Engineering News-Record.  
Federal Reporter.  
Literary Digest.  
Saturday Evening Post.  
The Outlook.  
Time.

#### *Semi-Monthlies:*

American Rifleman.  
Recruiting News.  
Rider and Driver.  
The Pointer.

#### *Monthlies:*

Aero Digest.  
Bulletin of the Pan American Union.  
Coast Artillery Journal.  
Chemical Warfare.  
Current History.  
Historical Outlook.  
Infantry Journal.  
International Book Review.  
Military Surgeon.  
National Geographic.  
Review of Reviews.  
Scientific American.  
Scientific Monthly.  
The Bookman.  
U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.  
World's Work.

#### *Bi-Monthlies:*

Army Ordnance.  
Field Artillery Journal.  
Military Engineer.  
Quartermaster Review.  
The Annals.

#### *Quarterlies:*

Americana.  
American Journal of International Law.  
American Historical Review.  
Cavalry Journal.  
Foreign Affairs.

Geographical Review.  
Journal of American History.  
Marine Corps Journal.  
North American Review.  
The Remount.  
The Spur.  
Yale Review.

#### England

*Weeklies:*

Army, Navy, and Air Force Gazette.  
London Illustrated News.

*Monthlies:*

Royal Artillery Journal.  
Tank Corps Journal.

*Quarterlies:*

Army Quarterly.  
Cavalry Journal.  
Round Table.  
Royal Engineers Journal.  
Royal United Service Institution.

#### France

*Weeklies:*

L'Illustration.

*Semi-Monthlies:*

Revue de Paris.

*Monthlies:*

Revue d'Infanterie.  
Revue d'Artillerie.  
Revue Militaire Generale.

*Bi-Monthlies:*

Revue de Cavalerie.

#### Germany

*Weeklies:*

Militaer-Wochenblatt.

*Monthlies:*

Heerestechnik.

*Quarterlies:*

Wissen und Wehr.

#### Italy

*Monthlies:*

La Cooperazione Delle Armi.

*January-March, 1925*

**Spain**

*Monthlies:*

La Guerra y su Preparacion.

**Belgium**

*Monthlies:*

Bulletin Belge des Sciences Militaires.

**Switzerland**

*Monthlies:*

Revue Militaire Suisse.

**Canada**

*Semi-Monthlies:*

Canadian Military Gazette.

**Cuba**

*Monthlies:*

Boletin del Ejercito.

## VIII. DOCUMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTRUCTORS' FILE ROOM

### FROM THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE

*Instructors' File No.*

#### G-1 COURSE

*A Bill—To Provide for the National Security and Defense.*

(Note: Selective Service Bill with latest modifications)

<i>Anti-War Societies</i>	P.H. 184-D-4
<i>Codification of G-1 Principles and Policies</i>	P.H. 184-D-18
<i>Draft Problems. Lecture by Brig. Gen. H. S. Johnson</i>	P.H. 184-D-12
<i>Duties of G-1 of Armies, Group of Armies and G. H. Q.</i>	P.H. 184-D-22
<i>(a) Duties of G-1 Corps Area. (b) G-1 Contribution to a Specific War Plan. (c) G-1 Factors in Unit Mobilization Plans</i>	P.H. 184-D-21
<i>G-1 Contribution to a Specific War Plan</i>	P.H. 184-D-13
<i>Estimate of the Military Man Power of the United States</i>	P.H. 184-D-15
<i>G-1 Activities, War Plans Division, G. S.</i>	P.H. 184-D-2
<i>G-1 G. S. Memos. Prepared by Student Officers</i>	P.H. 184-D-7
<i>(a) Interest of G-1 in Civil Affairs. (b) Advantages and Disadvantages of Creating a Civil Section of the G. S. (G-5) for Civil Affairs in Occupied Territory. (c) Critical Analysis of Documents as to Form and Subject Matter Pertaining to Civil Affairs</i>	P.H. 184-D-23
<i>Committee to Investigate and Determine Whether or Not Appropriate Rank and Grade are Given to: (a) Chief of Staff of Army. (b) Corps Area Commanders. (c) Department Commanders</i>	P.H. 184-D-16
<i>Investigation and Formulation of Basic Principles on the Employment of Negro Manpower in War</i>	P.H. 184-D-9
<i>Orientation, G-1</i>	P.H. 184-D-17
<i>Present Replacement Plans with Suggested Modifications</i>	P.H. 184-D-3
<i>(a) Promotion and Assignment of Officers of our National Army in War. (b) Plans for Replacement of Personnel</i>	P.H. 184-D-20
<i>Study of G-1 Appendix, W. D. General Mobilization Plan, and G-1 Features of Corps Area, Department, and Branch Plans</i>	P.H. 184-D-19
<i>Study of G-1, 3d Corps Area</i>	P.H. 184-D-11
<i>Study of G-1 Activities in Our Own Army During Past Major Wars, and of G-1 Principles and Methods as Applied in England, France, Germany, and Japan at Present Time</i>	P.H. 184-D-14
	P.H. 184-D-10

#### G-2 COURSE

*Naval Intelligence. By Comdr. C. B. Mayo, U. S. N.* P.H. 184-B-27

#### G-3 COURSE

<i>Coordination of the G-3 Course, 1924-25</i>	P.H. 184-C-16
<i>Functions and Responsibilities, G-3</i>	P.H. 184-C-15
<i>Indoctrination as a Basis for Military Training</i>	P.H. 184-C-13
<i>Mobilization</i>	P.H. 184-C-11



<i>Notes on Conferences.</i> I. Primary Weapons of the Infantry. II. The Principles of War. III. Inspections. IV. Minimum Training Objectives. V. Our General Staff System. VI. Utilization and Assignment of Reserve Officers. VII. Geographical Distribution of Troops as a Factor in Training. VIII. The Advisability of a Divisional Light Howitzer. IX. British Tendency Toward Dispersion of Forces. X. Comments on the G-3 Course.....		P.H. 184-C-17
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<i>The Budget.</i> By Brig. Gen. K. W. Walker, Chief of Finance.....		P.H. 184-G-6
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<i>Outline of the G-4 Course</i> .....		P.H. 184-G-4
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<i>Regulating Stations</i> .....		P.H. 184-G-4
<i>Signal Communication</i> .....		P.H. 184-G-11
<b>ASW COURSE</b>		
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Military Intelligence. Notes on Combat Intelligence.	
Conf.	P.H. 180-114
National Guard. (Statistics.) Lecture	P.H. 180-102
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- AIRCRAFT IN WAR—THE DAWN OF THE FOURTH ARM. By Lanchester. See under "Review of Books."
- CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL AVIATION. By Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Ass't Chief of Air Service.—*Sat. Evening Post*, Feb. 7, 1925, p. 14. 6 cols.
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- ONWARD MARCH OF AIRCRAFT. By Edward P. Warner.—*Yale Review*, Jan., 1925, p. 239. 17½ pages.

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*See also under Infantry (Antiaircraft).*

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- ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE. By German War Dept. (Translated at the G. S. S. from "*Fuehrung und Gefecht der Verbundenen Waffen*")—German Field Service Regulations, Part II, par. 495-523.) 10 pages (typed). Instructors' File No. 610-S.
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A RAID BY A CAVALRY DIVISION DURING THE WORLD WAR. By Count Doria. See under "Digest of Books."

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